PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,566.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2-30 P. M.				
14th Nov	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9021
21st "	MACEDONIA	10019		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7913		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
19th "	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	6809
1909				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10000		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7901		
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6822
13th "	ARCADIA	6603		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7888		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9632		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7913		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903		
31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6535		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10012		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7901		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T 8th "	CALEDONIA	7888		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7913		

T.—Through Steamer.

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER
At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available, for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	293	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	353	595
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	925	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	793	463	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	64	"	40	"	33	"

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 781, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
A. Trafford Hall	...	—.—	—.—	Nov. 10
O. City of Glasgow	...	—.—	—.—	Nov. 21
A. City of London	...	Nov. 7	—.—	Nov. 28
O. City of Manchester	...	Nov. 16	—.—	Dec. 5
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	—.—
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	—.—	Dec. 18
A. City of Sparta	...	Dec. 14	—.—	1909 Jan. 3
T. Alfred Hall	...	1909. Jan. 16	1909. Feb. 10	—.—
O. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	—.—
O. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	—.—
O. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	—.—	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	—.—	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	—.—
O. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	—.—	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 8—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
AGENTS FOR ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—viz. about
LINGA	3151	Mon 16th Nov.	11 a.m.	P. D. & O.
DWARKA	1,988	Thus. 12th Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie,
LHASA	3,171	Fri. 13th Nov.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,095 tons, on MONDAY, 16th Nov. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Bussh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, sailing on or about 21st Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections as ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

12th November, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. 1908
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	26th Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Saretge	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Seiller	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,478	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Gnionnet	15th Apr. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	13th May. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Seiller	4th Dec. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4292	M. Dabcovich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec. 1908
KOERNER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gilhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERNER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gilhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERNER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5,895	A. Bartole	24th Nov. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 83, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	27th Nov 08.
OLYMPIA	C.P. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	11th Dec "
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6718	27th "
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th " "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	5th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6300	A. Haig	27th February, 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	6124	C. P. Osborne, R.N.R.	27th March, 1909
CIRCASSIA	6718	A. Tait	16th April, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	...	...	26th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 383
Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea). . . . . Rs. 905
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent . . . . . Rs. 653
Bombay to New York. . . . . Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . . Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Subscribed Capital	"	7,57,500
Reserve Fund	"	1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	"	15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Aizung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
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Chefoo	Mengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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Bombay Season

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We send a Tuner periodically to keep the Piano at its best. Every instrument we send out on hire is a telling advertisement for us, they are, in fact a hall-mark of the excellent instruments to be found in our saloon.
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PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR. Walnuts, Almonds Hozelnuts and Chestnuts, Italian, Fresh Italian Lemons at 1-4 per doz. Muscatel Raisins and Naples Figs (Italian).

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GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

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EVER SINCE THE BEST.

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COFFEE.
We Sell COFFEE
AND NOT TRIFLES IN PRIZES.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ
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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and wealthy children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study or business, dizziness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 32s. per bottle.

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Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

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manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 7th instant and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at Victoria Dock, Sheds No. 4 and 5.

All claims for damages, &c., are to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

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NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 (Fifty) per Share, will be paid (on production of Share Certificates), to those Share holders whose names stood on the Register on the 11th November, 1908, on and after THURSDAY, the 12th November, 1908, between the hours of 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. and on Saturdays from 11-30 A.M. and 1-30 P.M. (Standard Time.)

THOS. D. MOORE,
Chief Agent.

27, Hummum Street,
Bombay, 11th November, 1908.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THIS COMPANY'S TRAIN SERVICE from WADI to BEZWADA and vice versa will be ALTERED on and from the 10th instant, as under :—

DOWN TRAINS.

		2 Passenger.	4 Mail.	6 Mixed.
Wadi ...	Dep.	7-15*	13-0†	20-45*
Hyderabad ...	,,	14-2	17-51	5-35
Secunderabad ...	Arrl.	14-25	18-10	6-0
	Dep.	Passenger.		
	...	19-20		7-30
Kazipet	,,	...	0-30	13-33
Dornakal June....	,,	...	5-3	18-50
Bezwada... ...	Arrl.	...	9-10‡	23-35 (a)

* Runs in connection with G. I. P. Up and Down Passenger Trains.

† Runs in connection with G. I. P. Up and Down Mail Trains.

‡ Connects with Mixed Train from Bezwada to Madras and Passenger Train from Bezwada to Cocanada.

(a) Connects with Madras and Calcutta Mails.

UP TRAINS.

		1 Mixed.	3 Mail.	5 Passenger.
Bezwada... ...	Dep.	5-30	(a)	21-45*
Dornakal June...	,,	10-3	...	1-27
Kazipet June ...	,,	15-15	...	5-22
Secunderabad ...	Arrl.	21-10	...	9-40
	Passenger.			
	Dep.	21-30	7-0	10-0
Hyderabad ...	,,	21-55	7-28	10-32
Wadi	Arrl.	3-35§	12-5 ‖	16-10 §

(a) Runs in connection with Calcutta and Madras Mails.

* Runs in connection with Passenger Train from Madras.

§ Connects with G. I. P. Up and Down G. I. P. Passenger Trains.

‖ Connects with G. I. P. Up and Down G. I. P. Mail Trains.

Mineral Branch Trains will be run in connection with the Main Line Trains.

For full particulars, refer to Time Tables posted at Stations.

W. GAYE,
Traffic Manager.

TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE, SECUNDERABAD, 10TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the erection of the JAPANESE GYMKHANA, on the ground, near the Kennedy Sea Face, for Messrs. Tata Sons & Co. Plans can be seen and Schedule of quantities can be obtained at the office of the Architect between the hours 11 and 5 o'clock on payment of Rupees 5.

Tenders to be delivered at the office of the undersigned, 14, Medows Street, Fort, by 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th November, 1908.

A deposit of Rupees 500 must accompany each Tender which will be forfeited in the event of a contractor refusing to sign an agreement to carry out the works.

Messrs. Tata Sons and Co. do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

ARTHUR C. PAYNE, M. S. H.,
Architect,

14, Medows St, 10th November, 1908.

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Body, open rail Sides and tail board with fixed wood roof canopy extended past funnel.
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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus N.B. are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR.....£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £13,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch,
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net)	6,350 for	£s. 1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	,,	90,402
Annual Income	,,	1,405,950
Assets	,,	9,820,366

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. are prepared to undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY Business carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurance of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurance of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	45 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 8	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 8	68 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 8	63 4	47 1	39 13	69 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	69 13	52 8	44 9	69 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	56 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

"APENTA" E.G.
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6.
First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or Series a Week.—First, Two Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Minimum Charge—Re. 1.

FOR SALE.

	Rs.	a.
White Surge Coat and Skirt, new... ...	20	0
White Canvas Frock, trimmed embroidery.	8	0
Blue Cheque Frock Pleated Skirt	5	0
Butcher Blue Linen dress, quite new ...	10	0
White Muslin Hat, trimmed lace and ribbon.	10	0
Burnt Straw Hat, trimmed Black Silk, new.	15	0
Brown English Shoes, Size 5	8	0
English Riding Habit, almost new, size 35—40	50	0
Net Evening and Day Blouses, new, each...	12	0
White Muslin and Real lace Blouses, each...	4	0
Belts, Ribbons, etc		
White Coque Stoll, 3½ yds. long, new ...	20	0

Apply Box No. 563, care of this Paper.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND.
(BROKER).

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Sharafs Bazaar Bombay

MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, a very one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR Co., Box 261, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business, Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.

When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33 ; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0 ; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH

DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER

REGINA PILSENER BRAND.

From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.

Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, **R. DITMAR,** Bombay.

Also obtainable locally from **D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.**

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers: Sister Bertha, Lieuts Williams and Broadmost, Revd. Dr. Jurgins, Sir V. D. Thackersey and friend, Mr. Mille, Dewan Nursingdas and friend, Mr. H. D. Brooks, Dr. Meherhomji and sister, Mr. Jafferji, Mr. K. A. Bhugwan, Staff Sergt and Mrs. Sulcliff and child Mrs. Willow and three children, Assistant Surg. Shepherd, Sergt. and Mrs Phillips and childs 1 Staff Sergt. 3 ladies and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Davraj, Mrs. T. Cursondas, Mr and Mrs. Vussonji, Mr. Green and 82 soldiers and 560 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush will sail to-day for Busreh &c. with a general cargo and the following passengers: Majors C. E. Thornton, H. Holmes and A. Campbell, Mons. Victor Dumesnil, Sub-Condr. Bemes, wife and 5 children, 5 natives and 200 deck.

THE steamer Wearmouth, 2,339 tons, Captain W. Catto will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Strathfellan, 2,816 tons, Captain H. S. Hetton, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

THE steamer Birkhall, 2,737 tons, Captain M. Jones, will sail to-day for Middlesborough, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. Sevester, Mr. Leverton and Mr. J. R. Withbrill.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Urlana, 3,383 tons, Captain H. Brooks, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo, Major Smith and 6 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence.... ..Lt E Stocken ....R I Marine
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr ...Shuter ....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 11.

Alcana.....2811 Morgan.....W & A G &Co
Arcadia.....3574 Hayward .....P & O Co
Africa.....1802 .....Morrison M M & Co
Anchosarden ...2349.....Galloway M M & Co
Bavadar .....3946 Dobbin .. ..T Morrison & Co
Brant .....1519 Evenson ...W & A Graham & Co
Badrie .....1613 Baldwin...Jeddah ...16-11 G Jeewanjee
Congella .....2022 House .....R A Willis
Clematis .....329 Davies ...James Mackintosh & Co
Crusader.....2759 Melburn .....R A Willis
Cintra .....1917 .....Kaselvurn .....M M & Co
Frankley.....2618 Yell .....P M & Co
Haidari.....1563 De Lorme Jeddah... 10-11 P & O Co
Inchbarva.....2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Ipswick.....515 Webb .....S Dharamsi & Co
Kirley Bank .2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt Templar ..4601 Gihlit .....W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lotusmeri .....2191 Wilson .....Cory Bros Co
Landanra .....2157 Abbott .....M M & Co
Lhasa.....978 McDiarmed .....M M & Co
Melbourne.....2394 Stafford .....Finlay Muir & Co
Nowbudda.....1960 Bishop ...Persian Gulf ..M M & Co
Nawab .....2041 Olden-Col .....T M & Co
Overdale.....240 White .....T Morrison & Co
Rinaldo.....2791 Pickering .....P M & Co
Sanctoria.....2378 Ward .....The Bombay Co
Shah Nujum ..2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz ..2521 Baldwin .....Shah S N Co
Scalda .....3438 Brown .....M M & Co
Singapore .....2736 Taylor .....R Nixon & Co
Telena.....3124 .....Thomas.....W & A G & Co
Uganda.....3496 Kilpatrick .....M M & Co
Zambesi..... 2415 Baker .....The Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Kalibia	3149	Walker	...K'chi	17-11	...T Morrison
B Braunfels	3558	Zittlosen	K'chi	16-11	W & A G & Co
D & E Chapra	3954	Henderson	....A'werp	23-11	
F Clan Graham	3288	Chittagong	.....	N F.....	Elliot F Muir & Co
G Islami	1605	Newby	...Jeddah	...N F	B & P S N Co
H Varna	146	Shepherd	Jeddah	8-11	Shah S N Co
K Rinaldo	2792	Rickering	.. Hull	...13-11	...F M & Co
L Saraswati	443	Ismail	...Reparing	...	14-11 R A W
M Delta	4776	Snow	...Shanghai	...24-11	P & O Co
N Streathdee	2846	White	Baltimore	.....	16-11 R A Willis
O Governeur	3120	Burmister	..Z'bar	13-11	A Strandes
Q Alavi	3324	Hill	...Jeddah	...14-11	B & P S N Co and A M Jeewanjee

Offside Q.

Moshtari	1110	.....Persian Gulf	.....B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sofala	3436	Babb	.....	N F.....	M M & Co
3 D Balduino	2634	Maganzini	...Genoa	15-11	Florio and R S N Co
4 Ischia	2784	Balsito	...R'ghai	...17-11	G D Grossio
6 Anatolia	2481	Laidlay	...M'Goa	...14-11	K N & Co
8 Bohemia	3307	Dabcevich	...Trieste	...16-11	A L S N Co
9 Clan Ross	1654	.....	Madras	12-11	T M & Co
10&11 Cy of Lyden	5693	Whish	...K'chi	14-11	K N & Co
12 Macedonia	3245	Bennet	.....	21-11	P & O Co
15 Nurani	2870	Clingan	...Calcutta	...13-11	...T Morrison & Co
16 Reichstag	1396	Jacobson	...	...Z'bar	23-11 A S

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Lhasa s	McDiarmid ...	Karachi Nov. 9

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Hydra s	Sequiland ...	Bangkok &c.
	Elysia s	Haig	Liverpool &c.
	Devanha s	Hide.....	Shanghai &c.
	Birkhall s	Jones	Middlesborough.
	Urlana s.....	Brooks	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—

Steamer Dwarka Cutbusk for Busreh &c.
" Strathfellan Helton for Calcutta.
" Wearmouth, Catto for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Totomi Maru for Japan.
" Salsette for Aden.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, left Suez on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia, from Trieste, left Aden on the 10th instant and is due here on the 18th instant at 6 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 11.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—2,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 1,750 cwts cottonseed, 4,352 cwts castor-seed Ralli Brothers; 3,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co; 1,493 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—1 bundle woollen carpets, W Wolf and Sons; 55 bales cotton, A Meritz and Co; 504 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts castorseed, 3,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 99 cwts kang, 201 cwts turmeric, 5 pots rosa oil, Baner and Krause; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, A Vrijlal.

FOR BREMEN.

Braunfels s—3,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Bohemia s—105 cwts turmeric, T V and Gode Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Deo Balduino s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 50 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Deo Balduino s—50 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—110 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 114 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 3 bales cotton-waste, K Hurmukhrai and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—1,000 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 875 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Totomi Maru s—1,995, bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

Ischia s—400 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Totomi Maru s—600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 500 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Totomi Maru s—400 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Totomi Maru s—300 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Totomi Maru s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 7th Nov. 1908.

	Miles open	Total to the week.	Earnings for previous week.	To al to date.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 7th Nov. 08				
Main Section	1600'53	8,8,223	1,1184,886	1,20,39,609
I M R system	1177'62	1,78,077	29,27,646	31,0,,72
A D O Ry	125 99	22,264	4,49,301	4,74,80
Baran-Kotah Ry	13'31	222	3,686	3,981
Total...	2923'45	10,83,727	143,36,994	1,56,22,721
Actuals for corresponding week ending 8th Nov. 07				
G I P R Section	1368'75	7,21,748	124,90,720	1,32,12,468
I M R system	1178'84	1,52,881	38,70,6541	40,63,49
A D O Ry	125'90	28,328	4,63,511	4,88,839
Total...	2670'49	9,83,934	168,24,899	1,77,64,829
Increase (G I P R...		+ 37'75	+1,63,478	+1336,334	—11,7886
I M R...		+ 1'78	— 14,784	— 9,42,988	— 9,57,772
A D O Ry		...	— 3,124	— 11,337	— 14,461
Or Decrease Baran		+ 13'31	+ 223	+ 2,686	+ 2,881

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 31st Oct, on 504'25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,23,000	1,59,000	4,000	2,77,000
Or per mile of Railway	244	297	8	549
For previous 15 weeks of half year	22,61,897	25,83,888	1,111	48,46,886
Total for 16 weeks	23,84,897	27,33,586	5,111	51,23,864
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,47,899	1,59,274	3,796	3,50,979
Per mile of Ry. do.	294	320	7	696
Total to corresponding date do.	23,61,171	52,16,998	72,382	56,50,481

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 73,979
Do. to date ..... Rs. 5,26,617

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st Oct, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	4,000	10,000	.....	14,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	71	.....	99
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	86,069	2,64,879	1,960	3,62,908
Total for 17 weeks	1,00,869	2,74,879	1,960	3,76,908
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,938	21,780	56	28,144
Per mile of Ry. do.	45	154	...	199
Total to corresp date do.	1,17,033	3,76,800	4,064	4,97,947

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 14,144
Do to date ..... Rs. 1,21,739

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st Oct. on 128·30 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	2,300	700	30	2,030
Or per mile of Railway	18	5	...	21
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	42,474	25,353	564	68,891
Total for 17 weeks	44,674	26,053	594	71,321
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,794	1,316	52	3,362
Per mile of Ry. do.	13	10	...	33
Total to corresp date do.	25,373	17,774	824	43,971

Increase for the week.. ..... Rs. 432
Decrease for the week..... Rs. 27,850

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st Oct. on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	300	.....	700
Or per mile of Railway	23	18	.....	41
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	6,820	2,195	22	9,037
Total for 17 weeks..	7,220	2,495	22	9,737
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	479	566	2	1,047
Per mile of Ry. do.	28	33	...	61
Total to corresponding date do.	7,193	5,014	25	12,532

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 347
Do to date ..... Rs. 3,795

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COBB—November 8, at Agra, the wife of William Hoy Cobb, C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CRICHTON—NIMMO—November 7, at St. Andrew's Church, Madras, by the Rev. R. Horne Stevenson, M.A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, Madras, Alec Crichton, National Bank of India, Ltd., to Alice Jane, daughter of the late John Mitchell Nimmo and of Mrs. Nimmo, 111, Mayfield Road, Edinburgh.

DEATH.

GORDON—November 2, at his residence, 18, Magdala Crescent Edinburgh, suddenly, General Sir John James Hood Gordon, G. C. B., Indian Army, Colonel 29th Punjabis, aged 76.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water 4·48m., 1·30s. Low water, 7·42m., 7·19a.

Goculdas Callianjee Cotton Press Company, 7 Dalal Street, 3 p. m.

Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society, 6 p. m.

Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9·30 p.m.

Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

G. I. P. Mechanics' Institute, Parel, Annual Soiree, 9-30 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 16th, Last Quarter, 5h. 11·1m. a.m.; Nov. 24th, New Moon, 3h. 23·1m. a.m.; Nov. 5th, in Perigee, 6h, p.m.; Nov. 17th. in Apogee 2h. p.m.; Nov, 30th, in Perigee, 8h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, November 13.—Arrival of the Bishop-Designate of Bombay by the mail steamer. Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9·30 p. m. Bandman's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 2-30m., 2-8a. Low water, 8-27m., 7-55a.

Saturday, November 14.—Empire Theatre, the, London Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Sun rises, 6h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 3-13m., 2-49a. Low water, 9-21m., 9-34a.

Sunday, November 15.—22nd Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 3-59m., 3-39a. Low water, 19-49m., 6-32a.

Monday, November 16.—Bombay Municipal Corporation. Sun rises, 6h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m High water, 4-54m., 5-9m. Low water, 0-18m. 0-39a.

Tuesday, November 17.—Enthronisation of the New Bishop, Cathedral, 6-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 47m. Sun sets 6h. 1m. High water, 6-14m., 7-13a. Low water, 1-15 a.m.

Wednesday, November 18.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 48m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 7-27m., 8-26a. Low water, 0-29m., 2-6s.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION'S DISPENSARY.—During September the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 156, viz:, 29 men, 28 women, and 99 children. During October the number treated was 282: 84 men, 54 women, and 144 children.

SOCIAL GATHERING AT THE BANDRA INSTITUTE.—The Committee of the Bandra Literary and Social Catholic Association have organised a "Social Gathering" of members and their families, to come off on the evening of Saturday, the 14th instant, at the Institute Rooms.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A Mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets especially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Bohemia" will be closed at the General Post Office for despatch to destination at 10 a. m. on Sunday the 15th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be dispatched by this steamer.

THE CORONATION LITERARY SOCIETY.—The Secretary has received the following message from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor:—"I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 2nd instant and to say that H.E. the Governor thanks your Society warmly for the expressions of sincere loyalty contained in the resolution of the Coronation Literary Society which shall be transmitted to His Majesty."

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members of the Bombay Natural History Society will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms, 6 Apollo Street, at 6 p.m., when the following papers will be read:—(1). The Flora of Panchgani in October, by Rev. E. Blatter, S. J. (2). A cystic worm found in the common cockroach, by Dr. N. F. Surveyor. (3). The Flying-fish of India. Do they fly? by G. F. Pollard. F.Z.S. (4). The Indian Doum ('Hyphaene') Palm, by I. H. Burkill.

AN INTERNATIONAL PEACE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You might be well aware of the Institute of the International Law and the Court of Arbitration at Hague, and of the Peace Societies in England and other civilized countries. I am trying to extend both these movements in India by requesting people to form in Bombay a Society called "The International Law and Peace Association of India," on or about the 25th December, 1908. Although Bombay will be the Headquarters of the Association, its quarterly meetings will be held in all the leading cities in India by rotation. The object of this Society is twofold: it will co-operate with the International Law Associations as well as with the International Peace Societies in the different civilized countries. It will thus represent "India" both at the Conferences of the International Law Associations and at the Congresses of the Peace Societies.—Yours, &c.,

NARAYAN W. PRADHAN,
of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law.

389, Girgaum Road, Nov. 9.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

OFFSHOOT OF TILAK TRIAL.

Rule against a Pleader.

DISCIPLINARY JURISDICTION.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, heard the arguments on a rule issued against Mr. Jaganath Moreshwar Samant, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, practising in the District of Sholapur, to show cause why he should not be dealt with under the disciplinary jurisdiction of the High Court in respect of his conduct at a public meeting held at Sholapur.

Mr. H. C. Koyaji with Mr. Mulgaokar, appeared for Mr. Samant and the Government Pleader, Mr. Chaubal, appeared in support of the rule.

UNQUALIFIED APOLOGY.

Mr. Koyaji said that it was but right that he should at once express regret and sorrow for the language used. His regret and sorrow were unconditional and unqualified; but he would like to state what part his client took in the matter, as he finds that some of the statements, made in the petition presented to the Court were not quite accurate. While expressing his regret and sorrow under instructions from the accused, he would like to inform the Court that on the 30th of July last, a meeting was held at Sholapur in the evening at 6 p. m. The first intimation of convening the meeting was received by his client at 2 p.m., while he was in Court. His client was not one of the conveners of the meeting and he had no hand in the drafting of the resolutions, and he did not know anything about the language in which they were couched. It was true that Mr. Samant, as chairman of the meeting, put the first two resolutions and then he called upon the movers of other resolutions.

Mr. Koyaji said that the language of the fifth resolution was indeed improper. The mover of the fifth resolution did not read the resolution first, but made a few introductory remarks, and in winding up the remarks he read the resolution which was hurriedly put to vote and carried. Mr. Samant did not speak on the resolution, but after the last resolution was put to the meeting and carried in a hurry, the chairman said a few words and the meeting was dissolved. In his address to the meeting Mr. Samant did not say anything about the Judge who presided at the trial of Mr. Tilak or anything in regard to the conduct of the case.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: Your client addressed the meeting, but he said nothing to dissociate from those who had convened the meeting or from those who had addressed the meeting.

Mr. Koyaji submitted that what little part his client took was well illustrated by the remarks which appeared in a local vernacular newspaper, the editor of which was present throughout the meeting. In the report which appeared in that paper mention was distinctly made of the fifth resolution that it was impossible for those who attended the meeting to say how far that resolution would be accepted by the public. Though the editor, who reported the proceedings of that meeting was against the resolution, the whole thing was done in such a dramatic hurry that no time was left for those who had not read the resolution previously to consider the propriety or otherwise of the language in which it was couched. Mr. Koyaji submitted that if his client was aware of the language in which the resolution was couched, he would not have taken the little part which he took in the conduct of the meeting. Mr. Koyaji said that the language of the fifth resolution was wholly unjustifiable and improper, but with regard to the statements made in the petition against his client, Mr. Samant emphatically denied the same. Mr. Samant had not criticised Mr. Justice Davar nor had he made any remarks regarding the conduct of the trial, and the only evidence against him was that of the two Police officers who had written out their notes some time after the holding of the meeting. These notes were not preserved and it was possible that those Police officers might have made some mistake in reading their notes. His client had never addressed the meeting regarding the conduct of Mr. Justice Davar in the case, and he was supported in that statement by the affidavit of a pleader, and that of a merchant of Sholapur, who were present at the meeting. In conclusion, Mr. Koyaji again expressed his sorrow and tendered an unqualified apology on behalf of his client. Mr. Koyaji then read the affidavits.

MR SAMANT'S STATEMENT.

In his affidavit Mr. Samant stated on oath that a public meeting was held at Sholapur on the 30th of July for the expression of sorrow for the conviction of Mr. Tilak. The meeting convened at 5-30 p.m., was actually held at 6-30 p.m. As a matter of fact he was not aware of the meeting till 2 p.m., on that day. He went to the place of meeting at about 6 p.m., and took his seat among the audience. Till the actual proceedings began he did not know that he was going to be voted to the chair. However, he was elected President and conveners of the meeting requested him to make a short introductory speech regarding the object of the meeting and to put to the meeting the first two resolutions ready written and then for the first time placed in his hand, which he accordingly did. He was not supplied with a copy of the other resolutions till after they were actually moved; the movers of the third, fourth and fifth resolutions had already supplied to them independently of himself copies of their respective resolutions. He got the copies of these resolutions after they had been moved and seconded. The only function he was asked to perform and did perform in connection with the 3rd, 4th and 5th resolutions was to announce the names of their movers and seconders without knowing what the resolutions were to be and therefore the purport and nature of the resolutions could not be and was not announced when the movers were asked to move their respective resolutions.

In the case of the fifth resolution, which is the subject matter of the present rule, the mover without first reading out the resolution, made a speech and concluded the same by moving the resolution. Till he did so, it was not known what the resolution was. The seconder of this resolution addressed very few words to the meeting. How hurriedly and suddenly the resolution was carried is evidenced by the fact that the editor and publisher of the "Kalpatru" could not and did not raise a voice of dissent or protest though he wrote in his paper expressing doubt as to whether the whole proceedings of the meeting would be acceptable to all people.

The only part he took was to put the resolution formally to the meeting. He did not say a word on the 5th resolution nor did he make any reference, whenever he had occasion to address the meeting, to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar or his conduct in the case. Regarding the statements appearing in the affidavit against him Mr. Samant after pointing out certain instances, submitted that they were inaccurate and incorrect.

Another affidavit read by Mr. Koyaji was that of a Brahmin Merchant of Sholapur, Khanderoo Krishna Mangal Wadekar. He stated he had attended the public meeting held at Sholapur on the 30th of July 1908, in the maidan situated in front of the Municipal office and was present there from the beginning to the end of the meeting. Police Sub-Inspector Dixit was also present, but he did not take any notes of the proceedings or speeches. The President of the meeting, Mr. Samant, spoke only twice, once when he was elected president at the commencement and then at the end in conclusion. Mr. Samant did not speak on the fifth resolution; the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar did not figure in both his speeches and he did not say that Mr. Justice Davar had done injustice. Mr. Joshi addressed the meeting before he put the resolution before the meeting and he put it to the meeting and immediately concluded his speech. Mr. Samant did not give the resolution to Mr. Joshi; the organizers of the meeting gave it to him.

DIFFICULT POSITION.

Mr. Chaubal, Government Pleader, in supporting the rule, said that it was difficult to see what position his learned friend took in the matter. If he was going to tender an apology on behalf of his client, it was not necessary for him to argue the matter, but following the remarks of his learned friend it might strike one that he seemed to justify the action of his client. Whatever that might be, one thing was perfectly clear, that a meeting was held at Sholapur at which a thousand persons attended and at which Mr. Samant presided. He was voted to the chair, for his being a gentleman of some light and learning, and in the case of such a gentleman, there would be no justification to say that he did not know the language of the resolution. When it was put by him to the vote he must have known the language in which it was couched, and the Police officers who were present at the meeting swear and say that Mr. Samant did address the meeting and criticised Mr. Justice Davar and his conduct in the trial. On the other hand, Mr. Samant said that he did not address the meeting in regard to Mr. Justice Davar. That was a difference of a very great importance and in his concluding speech, he did not make any innocent remarks about the weather. Mr. Samant did make a speech in which he did not say he had no sympathy with the meeting. If nothing else was proved against Mr. Samant, Mr. Chaubal submitted that his putting the resolution to the vote and taking part in the proceedings of the meeting certainly constituted misbehaviour under Section 56 of Regulation II of 1827, and as such ought to be dealt with by this Honourable Court in its disciplinary jurisdiction.

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

A HIGH RELIGIOUS DIGNITARY'S CLAIM.

Shunkaracharya of Dholka.

YESTERDAY on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor gave judgment in an appeal filed by Madhusudan Parpat, styling himself Shunkaracharya of Dholka, appellant and original defendant, against Shrimant Paramhansa Parivrajakacharia, respondent and original plaintiff. Mr. C. N. Thakore and Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the appellant and defendant. The Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare, with Mr. Trivedi, appeared for the respondent and plaintiff.

The Hon. the Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said the plaintiff brought this suit for a declaration that the defendant is not entitled to the style, title and dignities of a Shunkaracharya, and that he is not entitled to call for or receive any offerings from the people of Ahmedabad and other places in Gujerat, either in his assumed capacity of a Shankaracharya, or of a Shunkaracharya of the Jotir Math, or of a branch of that Math; for an account of the money received by the defendant as a Shankaracharya in Gujerat, with a decree for payment to the plaintiff of the sum found to have been so received by the defendant; and for an injunction restraining the defendant from styling himself a Shunkaracharya in Gujerat, and from claiming or receiving offerings in Gujerat as a Shunkaracharya, or from claiming or receiving offerings in Gujerat, or as a Shunkaracharya of the Jotir Math or of a branch of the Jotir Math of Badrinath. The Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad made a declaration that the defendant is not entitled to call himself a Shunkaracharya of the Jotir Math of Badrinath or of a branch of it at Dholka, and to claim and receive any offerings from the people of the judical district of Ahmedabad in his assumed capacity of a Shunkaracharya of the Jotir Math of Badrinath or of the so-called branch of it at Dholka; and an injunction against the defendant so styling himself and claiming or receiving offerings. He held, however, that the claim for an account and recovery of offerings received by the defendant was unsustainable, as the offerings might or might not have been made to the plaintiff. From the decree of the Subordinate Judge the defendant had appealed to the High Court. After giving a history of the religious reformer Shanker, of the Maths or monasteries founded by him, of subsequent preachers, etc, his Lordship said the present suit was the first attempt made in a Civil Court to challenge the right of the occupant of the Dholka Math to preach as a Shunkaracharya in Gujerat. It was contended on the plaintiff's behalf that he had, throughout that part of India where Gujerati is spoken, the exclusive privilege of preaching as a Shunkaracharya and receiving the offerings of the followers of Shanker. After referring to the evidence in the case, his Lordship said if there was any strict reservation of areas for the "mohunts" of the different Maths, certain facts proved in the case indicated that the reservation had long been disregarded. The plaintiff had not succeeded in proving any exclusive or unbroken customary privilege for himself and his predecessors to preach or receive offerings as Shunkaracharya in Gujerat. But even if he had succeeded in discharging this burden, his suit would still fail unless he could show that his claim was of a civil nature such as the Court would entertain (see Criminal Procedure Code, Section 11.) To decide disputes as to precedence or privilege between purely religious functionaries was no part of the business of the Civil Courts, nor would they grant injunction to prevent preachers from preaching where they liked under any title they pleased, provided no office or property was disturbed or interfered with. The conclusion arrived at by the Subordinate Judge that the defendant was not truly the Shunkaracharya of the Jotir Math could not help the plaintiff's case. Even if their Lordships assumed that conclusion to be correct, it was irrelevant, for if the plaintiff had an exclusive privilege of preaching which could be enforced in a Civil Court, it could not matter what the real status of the defendant might be; while if he had no such privilege, his suit must fail. The Subordinate Judge seemed to have refused an account though he inconsistently granted an injunction to restrain the receipt of further offerings. For the above reasons, their Lordships held that this suit was not maintainable. They allowed the appeal, set aside the decree and dismissed the suit with costs throughout on the plaintiff. Cross objections dismissed with costs.

POLICE COURT.

THEFT AS A SERVANT.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which one Balkrishna Ramchandra, a carpenter, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was charged with the theft, as a servant, of hat-racks and brackets, valued at Rs. 20, belonging to the Company. The case for the prosecution was that on the 16th September last Joseph Menezes, a fitter, who was sent by the Carriage Examiner to examine a carriage for the Punjab mail, entered into the carriage, which was in the yard in a siding at Bori Bunder, when he noticed the accused removing brackets with a screw-driver. Subsequently, he saw the accused throw a bundle, tied in a "dhotar," into the bathroom of the carriage. The accused then attempted to run away, but was seized by Menezes.

His Worship convicted the accused and remarked that the offence was of a serious nature; but taking into consideration the youth of the accused, his Worship sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

AN INTERESTING POINT.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Mr. Manmohandas Ramji (Chairman), and Messrs. J. A. D. McBain and P. D. Panday, an interesting point of law was argued, arising out of the refusal of a cart-driver to pay the admission fee of Rs. 5 charged by the Pinjrapole authorities for the admission of a bullock which had been certified by hospital authorities, to be unfit for work.

On the 13th October last, before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates, the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals had charged one Rama Mahadu, a cart-driver, with using a bullock while in an unfit condition. The accused was fined Re. 1, and the animal, which was lame and emaciated was sent to the Sakerbai Hospital. The bullock was treated at the Hospital and discharged a few days ago, the hospital authorities certifying that it was unfit for work any more, and recommending that it should be sent to the Pinjrapole. The owner consented to the bullock being sent to the Pinjrapole, but the driver objected to pay the admission fee of Rs. 5 charged by the Pinjrapole authorities.

Yesterday the case was put up for further orders. As the law did not mention anything on the point of a Home for old and diseased animals and as the owner could not be compelled under the Act to pay the fee or any charges for the destruction of the animal, or for the removal of the carcass, a difficulty arose, which was removed by the Chairman himself paying the admission fee.

CAUGHT AT THE RAILWAY STATION.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case, in which Sub-Inspector K. B. Sabnis, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, charged one Lekhumal Dasumal, a resident of Sind, with having in his possession sovereigns and cash of the collective value of Rs. 1,008, for which he could not satisfactorily account. It appeared from evidence that on the 29th September last the accused was purchasing a ticket at the Grant Road Station to proceed to Gambat in Sind, when Mr. Sabnis searched him on suspicion, and found the sovereigns and cash. The accused said the money belonged to him. Mr. Sabnis, not satisfied with the explanation, detained the man and instituted enquiries. It was found that the accused had cashed a currency note bearing No. M.A. 60; 27037 of the Bombay Circle and of the value of Rs. 1000 in the Paper Currency Bank the same morning, and had given his name as Nenumal Hathi. No person answering the name was to be found in Bombay. The accused stated that the note was given to him by his father, who died in December, 1904. This statement was obviously false, as the note was issued by the Government in September 1907. The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo two months' and fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. As nobody had come forward to claim the note, his Worship ordered it to be proclaimed.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

TIBET.

The "INDIAN DAILY NEWS":—The news from Tibet is marked by an obscurity in keeping with the politics of this "terra incognita" among nations. Is the revolt of the Lamas indicative of a movement to oust Chinese authority? Chinese authority was never strong in Tibet. As the pressure of European aggression became stronger in Manchuria, and elsewhere, the Peking authorities had their hands quite full nearer home, and Lhasa went its own way, or the way that the Lamas wished. The Dalai Lama's intrigues with Russia attracted Lord Curzon's attention and led to the Younghusband Mission. One's recollection of that famous Mission is confined to to its picturesque rather than political aspects, for the Mission really did nothing beyond unveiling Lhasa, and, of course, we recovered all expenses. Thereafter we proceeded to negotiate a treaty with Russia, by which, in view of the fact that Great Britain by reason of her geographical position has a special interest in the maintenance of the "status quo" in the external relations of Tibet, both the high contracting Powers undertook to respect the territorial integrity of Tibet and to abstain from all interference in its internal administration. Negotiations with Tibet were not to be entered into except through the intermediary of the Chinese Government, direct relations being confined exclusively to commercial matters.

It is a curious feature of the Anglo-Russian Convention that although all political relations with Tibet were absolutely, excluded, the right of Bhuddist subjects of Great Britain or of Russia, to enter into direct relations on strictly religious matters with the Dalai Lama and the other representatives of Buddhism in Tibet was freely conceded, subject to the condition that such relations were not to infringe the stipulation of the Convention. "Prima facie," this gave the Dalai Lama, who had directly removed himself from Lhasa on the approach of the British Mission,' a "locus standi" in Tibet. On the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Convention, the Dalai emerged from his retreat somewhere in Mongolia, and his much-advertised visit to Peking has been looked forward to with some interest. So far as we can gather, there was something in the nature of an "impasse" in the negotiations at Peking. The latest telegrams, however, show that the Dalai has had his way. He has been decorated and granted a salary of ten thousand taels, and "ordered" to return to Tibet and told to be obedient to the Chinese throne.

This is all quite mysterious. All we know of "the Government of Tibet" leads us to believe that this Government is purely theocratic—the Dalai Lama (Gyalba-rembotchi in pure Tibetan) being "the jewel of majesty" on "Sovereign treasure." We read: "He is at once King and god, master of the lives and fortunes of his subjects, he has no limit to his power other than his own good pleasure; nevertheless he consents to let himself be directed by ancient custom in his ordinary decisions. Moreover his very grandeur prevents him from directly oppressing his people." This "King and god" leaves the temporal affairs of his Kingdom in the management of a cabinet of three priests who direct the administration; then there is the Chinese Amban, a sort of Resident who generally acts as an intermediary between the Emperor of China and the Dalai Lama. Although matters of general politics and war are suffered to be dealt with by the Peking Government, the special interest of the land and of the local police are within the jurisdiction of the Lhasa authorities or those of Shigatse, and the other more or less independent provinces of Tibet. Then we go on to read: The most serious crisis in the Government of Tibet occur when the Dalai Lama designs to part with his human exterior to take on again the exterior of a child. The Khutuktu, that is, the chief prelates, unite in a conclave and spend a weak in fasting and prayer, then the future hope is designated by the casting of lots. But it is the Chinese Embassy which controls this pretended chance; in 1792 it presented the conclave with a magnificent lion of gold, out of which the name of the new master was to be drawn, and even since the sending of this gift, no representative of a family hostile to the Empire has ever been appointed by the electors. Moreover, the Dalai Lama cannot resume his dignity unless provided with a regular diploma signed by the Emperor of China. Pope, King and ministers all receive an annual subsidy from Peking. What has now taken place at Peking is probably this: the Dalai Lama having practically taken off his "human exterior" from Lhasa for four or five years, it was felt that he should assume his dignity afresh. The decoration spoken of in Reuter's telegram is probably only the diploma for his appointment; and the "salary" assigned to the office is only another name for the Peking subsidy. That is to say, it is a case of the Dalai Lama Radivivus. The Edict cannot be regarded as creating a precedence or in any way altering the theocratic constitution of the Government of Tibet. It is to be hoped that the home-coming of the Dalai will not lead to fresh trouble, but on the other hand allay any existing unrest. A Reuter's telegram a day or two ago reported a fight between the Lamas and the Amban. The causes of this collision are unknown. Very possibly in the absence of the "King and god"—"the Jewel of Majesty"—his spiritual representatives grew restive under a 'reforming' Amban. However that may be, now that the Dalai has come by his own, things will be set right.

THE ROYAL MESSAGE.

THE "SIND GAZETTE."—The message of his Gracious Majesty King Edward VII to the people of India on the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption by the Crown of England of the government of India is wise and statesmanlike production which will, we hope and believe, assure the Indian people of the Royal sympathy with India and her legitimate aspirations, and at the same time convince the extreme agitators that violence and conspiracy will not be permitted to flourish with impunity. The review of the progress made in the past fifty years does no more than justice to the work which has been carried on in India during that period. The King's own personal statement that the pledges made in 1858 have been fulfilled will, we earnestly trust, do much to dissipate the mists of ignorance that exist among the ill-informed upon this point and will rebuke those who maliciously assert that the wishes and intentions of Queen Victoria and of our present Monarch have been defeated by the Indian Government.

His Majesty refers in general terms to Lord Morley's Reform Scheme of which, though the precise details are not known, the rough outline has been public property for some time. There is to be a larger representation on Imperial and Local Councils and the interests of minorities are to be protected, the chief object being that Government should be in a position to ascertain through nominated and elected representatives the public feeling on public matters. The final decision will however, rest with the Government and not with the representatives.

Such mistakes as have been made in the past, and all human Governments are liable to mistakes, have been the result of ignorance of the customs and feelings of the people and are not due to any innate cruelty or despotism. By a fuller representation of the Indian element, it is hoped to reduce to a minimum the possibilities of error. It must not be expected that the publication of the detailed scheme will give immediate self-government as it is understood by the Extremists. Such a course will be impossible for many years yet until the peoples of India have become far more homogeneous than they are at present. All the governing Native Rulers and nobility are strongly opposed to such a course and the difficulty attendant on the granting of even small measures of local self-government is shown by the fact that the increase of elected members in Municipal Councils, recently introduced by Sir G. Clarke, is inimical to the interests of Mahomedans and has been strongly protested against by them. We hope that these considerations will be borne in mind by Indian publicists for the avoidance of disappointment in this matter. For the past fifty years the numbers of Government posts held by Indians have been steadily on the increase and, as true public spirit advances, not the mere desire for power of certain small sections of the people, the share taken in the Government by Indians will gradually increase. But steady growth is necessary in all political institutions and it is improbable that any sudden changes other than those already made known will take place. It must not be forgotten that Great Britain has arrived at her present stage in regard to representative Government after eight centuries of effort; whereas in India such government is an exotic plant, imported by her European rulers and boasting of a growth of less than fifty years.

The remission or reduction of sentences on law-breakers commanded by the King is a special concession to Oriental feelings in this matter and will no doubt be welcomed by Indians as such. We understand that orders on the subject have been already received and that the act of grace is not reserved for any particular class of offences, but is conceived in purely general terms.

One of the most interesting and important portions of the King's Message is that which states his intention to specially mark his appreciation of the qualities of the Indian troops. It may be safely inferred that this has reference to the raising of the pay of the sepoy which is to be included we believe in Lord Morley's scheme. Since the last revision of the rates of pay, the cost of living has gone up and though special allowances and grain compensation are granted it has been argued by the disaffected Press that the Indian soldier is inadequately paid. Indeed, this statement has been made use of in the attempts that have been made to cause disaffection in the ranks of the Indian Army.

The proposed increase of pay will thus, we hope have the double effect of producing enhanced satisfaction and contentment in the ranks and at the same time of removing this ground of complaint on the part of advanced "reformers." The increase of pay has somewhat inconsistently been advocated most strongly by those who object most to the burden of the military charges. We hope, however, that they will not now carry inconsistency so far as to complain of the increase in the military budget arising from the enhancement of pay which they have asked for, and that the additional expenditure will be cheerfully met.

The hearty recognition by His Majesty of the real loyalty to the throne of the great bulk of the Indian people which underlies the superincumbent foam of disaffection will strike a responsive chord in millions of human breasts in this country and will evoke the desire to prove that the confidence thus declared has not been misplaced. Of late, and especially since the Extremists have had recourse to violent measures on behalf of their propaganda, the demonstrations of loyalty and of hatred towards conspiracy and law-breaking have been unmistakeable, and it has been clearly shown that such acts are abhorrent to all who have the welfare of India as a whole at heart. His Majesty's reference to the sterling qualities of Indian troops will be endorsed on all sides; by none more emphatically than by the European officers who have served with them and led them on the field of battle—and all classes of His Majesty's subjects will echo with fervour King Edward's invocation of the Divine Power for the bestowal of wisdom and mutual good will on all the dwellers in this great land for the achievement of what His Majesty rightly describes as "a task as glorious as was ever committed to rulers and subjects in any state or empire of recorded time."

BENGAL LAND REVENUE.

The "Pioneer":—The report on Land Revenue Administration in Bengal for the year ending in March last states that the year was not a prosperous one in any division of the provinces, and the ryots suffered from bad harvests and high prices. Nevertheless, there is evidence of a continued rise in the standard of living, particularly in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, and even among the poorer classes in rural areas. The consumption of tea and cigarettes and the use of country cloth is on the increase. In North Behar the cultivation of sugarcane and jute is extending, and flax cultivation is being introduced experimentally in Behar with encouraging prospects. The "swadeshi" movement is again reported to have given an impetus to indigenous industries in the Presidency Division, more especially to the weaving industry. In Burdwan it is reported that the consumption of country-made cigarettes is falling off owing to their bad quality, and while the use of country-made sugar and rock and "karkach" salt is extending among Bengali Hindus in consequence of the "swadeshi" movement Mahomedans and up-country men still use imported articles. In Patna there has been very little industrial or commercial enterprise among the people who are usually content to live as plainly as their forefathers. In the towns, however, the standard of living is rising, and articles formerly classed as luxuries are now regarded as necessities. In Bhagalpur and Orissa divisions the people, being mainly agriculturists, are naturally conservative, and new ideas have not taken much hold upon them. In Angul district the Deputy Commissioner reports that the people have no business habits and are hard drinkers, and the result is that they are quite impoverished and heavily in debt. A most notice ble change, however, seems to be coming over them. During the last few months a large number have taken a vow of abstinence and have so far adhered to it. If they can keep this vow or even become moderate drinkers the Deputy Commissioner has great hopes of them. In Sambalpur it is reported that the people lack energy, and they would rather spend a day in the jungle collecting food than work in the fields, and if they earn a little money they always want to take a holiday until they have spent it. In Chota Nagpur Division there are clear signs of a higher standard of living. The Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum reports that there is a great deal of mineral wealth in the district which would soon be developed if better roads and a few bungalows existed. At present it is impossible for a stranger to reside in the jungly areas, as he can neither get shelter, means of transport, nor the ordinary necessities of life.

PROFESSOR JOHN MASON TAYLOR, Professor of Biology at Amherst College, has sold his head for use after death for £2,000. His is said to be the best shaped head in America, with an extraordinary brain development, and and is regarded as of tremendous value to science.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 11.

The storm in the East of the Bay is still off the Arakan Coast, though it has moved slightly northwards. It has continued to give nearly general rain in Burma and moderately to heavily clouded skies.

The principal rainfall amounts are Rangoon, Minbu, Yamethin and Mandalay, one inch; Maymyo, two; and Lashio, one and-a-half.

A disturbance which appears of local origin, is giving clouds in Rajputana and the greater part of the Punjab, and in the extreme North of India.

The weather has become much warmer in Sind.

Humidity is in defect in almost the whole of the Peninsular and the central parts of the country and is in excess in North-East India.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Upper Burma, local rain in Lower Burma and light precipitations are probable in Kashmir.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 11TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 11th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies remain clear at Lahore in the eastern districts but are elsewhere lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is higher than usual in the north Punjab. Winds are northerly to southerly in the south-east but calms prevail over the rest of the division.

The United Provinces.—No cloud is reported. Humidity is normal and temperature is equal to the average except for an excess in the maximum at some stations. Winds are southerly to north-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and generally lightly clouded in Rajputana. The air is damper than usual in Sind but contains the normal amount of moisture in Rajputana. Day temperature is normal in Rajputana, high in Upper Sind and still low at Karachi; night temperature has risen and is 8° to 9° in excess at Ajmer and in Sind and normal elsewhere. Winds are west-north-westerly to north-north-easterly in Sind; calms prevail in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect in West Central India but is in excess over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly to northerly.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature continues higher than usual but night temperature has fallen and is now in defect at a few stations. Winds are south-easterly to south-westerly.

The Konkan—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is normal or in slight defect but the minimum is low except at Bombay where it continues equal to the average. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly.

The Bombay Decean and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual at Poona and Belgaum but remains drier over the rest of the division. Day temperature is normal or in excess but night temperature is lower than usual in the area of higher humidity and normal elsewhere. Winds are north-westerly to northerly in the Bombay Deccan, while calms prevail in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Cloud persists in parts of Upper India, but weather remains fine over the whole reporting area and is likely to continue so.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hour.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	93·8	78·6	...	0.00
Muskat (8th)	85·3	57·5	...	0·00
Multan	79 4	45·4	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	86·4	50·2	...	0·00
Lahore	87·3	52·6	...	0·00
Sirsa	85·0	47·5	...	0·00
Ambala	85·2	60·2	...	0·00
Delhi	85·5	59·0	...	0·00
Agra	90·8	56·1	...	0·00
Mainpuri	91·5	61·5	...	0·00
Jhansi	92·4	55·0	...	0·00
Cawnpore	90·6	57·5	...	0.00
Allahabad	92·6	54·3	...	0·00
Jacobabad	82·0	71·5	...	0·00
Karachi	86·4	65·1	...	0·00
Ajmer	89·7	56·1	...	0·00
Jaipur	91·0	62·6	...	0
Kotah	87·1	66·0	...	0
Bhuj	82·3	67·7	...	0
Dwarka	92 7	67·3	...	0
Veraval	92·9	63·2	...	0
Rajkot	90·6	66·0	...	0
Bhavnagar Pam	91·6	63·6	...	0
Surat	93·6	65·2	...	0
Ahmedabad	93·3	59·4	...	0
Deesa	88·5	54·3	...	0·00
Neemuch	87·1	59 1	...	0·01
Indore	88·0	56·3	...	0·00
Jubbulpore	86·6	68·0	...	0·21
Saugor	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	91·7	61·1	...	0·07
Khandwa	93·2	58·1	...	0·00
Akola	90·8	63·3	...	0·00
Amraoti	92·1	59·6	...	0·00
Nagpur	88·5	61·0	...	0·00
Chanda	88 7	62·1	...	0 00
Rhpur	85·4	72·3	...	0·00
Bombay	86·3	67·9	...	0·20
Ratnagiri	84 0	71·7	...	0 00
Mormugao	88·8	66·9	...	0.00
Kerwar	93·4	58·1	...	0·10
Malegaon	88·4	59·0	...	0·00
Ahamednagar	89·0	57·8	...	0·37
Poona	91·3	60·2	...	0·00
Sholapur	90·2	62·2	...	0· 0
Bijapur	88·3	56·6	...	0·34
Belgaum	89·7	62 7	...	0·00
Aurangabad	86·9	54 7	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	88 8	58·9	...	0 00
Hyderabad	85·7	70·9	...	0·03
Mangalore	87·3	77·1	...	0·48
Calicut	89·2	77·3	...	1·09
Cochin	89·0	73·5	...	1·40
Colombo	88·8	65·6	...	0· 3
Masulipatam	92·0	61·3	...	0·00
Bellary	88·7	63·1	...	0·02
Cuddapah	86·9	65·0	...	8·23
Madras	91·3	66·8	...	0·07
Bangalore	88·9	63 3	...	0·79
Coimbatore	90·6	67 3	...	0·33
Trichinopoly	87·9	69·0	...	1·98

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, G=Gale, H=Hurricane.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

MR. THOMAS CHAPLIN, of Nacton, Suffolk, has died in his 101st year. When he celebrated his 100th birthday the Prince of Wales, in sending congratulations, recalled the fact that he had met him two years previously Chaplin remembered the news arriving by coach that Wellington had defeated Napoleon at Waterloo. He was employed as a gardener for eighty-four years.

ELECTRICITY AND THE MODERN LINER.

The Wonders of the "Mauretania"

Few people realize how great a part electricity plays in the modern liner and its equipments, but with each succeeding ocean greyhound the electric giant has been forced more and more into the service of man, until the last great Cunarders are the embodiment of every device which can be worked by electricity to save labour—writes C. J. Clarke in the "Pall Mall Magazine." The extensive use of electricity on these Cunard express turbine steamers provides a striking contrast between these vessels and the liners of a few years ago, a contrast as marked as is the difference in size and speed. Then the saloon and the state-rooms were lighted by electricity, and there were even, in some cases, electrically driven fans for ventilating purposes; but that was the utmost use to which electricity was put. What a contrast between the ship of that day and the latest giants of to-day.

Mention may be made of the daily publication issued on these vessels and the other mail ships of the Cunard fleet. The "Cunard Daily Bulletin" illustrated, and containing thirty-two pages, receives its news by wireless telegraphy, an electric marvel which puts passengers 'au courant' with the latest news, even when a thousand miles from land; and it is interesting to note that the first of these papers was published on board a previous Cunard champion, the "Campania," on June 4, 1904, a fact which was regarded by many scientists, including Lord Kelvin, as a triumph of electric science. It is quite in keeping with the fitness of things that the printing machines of the "Mauretania" are driven by electric motors.

It is probably rather in the safety and economy of the ship that the "Mauretania" and her sister ship excel all other liners at present afloat. Formerly the steward had to endure the title of "plate-rattler," or "dish washer," but now he arranges that his staff shall be relieved of a deal of the drudgery of clearing the various accompaniments of the dinner-table, for these are taken after use, in giant stacks, and placed into a patent.

ELECTRIC VORTEX WASHER.

The electric current is turned on and the plates and dishes can be withdrawn, more perfectly washed and dried than would be possible by any amount of hand labour, so that the staff are left free to bestow their full attention upon the pleasure and comfort of the passengers. This seems an insignificant detail to trimph over, but when the full complement of the "Mauretania's" passengers, which consists of 500 first-class, 500 second-class, and 1,300 third class passengers, is considered it at once will be seen that the electric dish-washer has supplanted an army of workers. The saloons and seconds, as the passengers are technically termed by the ship's people will use on an average six plates at breakfast, and the same number at lunch and dinner, and three or four cups and saucers per day, to say nothing of glasses and the incidental plates and cups for after noon tea and coffee, served in the lounges and smoke-rooms; while for the third-class passengers there will be not less than twelve pieces of crockery per day. Thus, excluding glassware and dishes used for officers and crew, there will be on a full ship at least 40,000 pieces of crockery to be dealt with daily, a number large enough to keep half a dozen men at work, on the old plan, during the whole time the ship is at sea.

It is in these little details that electricity shows such an amazing result. For instance, it is fairly safe to presume that most of the people on board wear boots, and one of the greatest labour-saving devices is the electric boot-cleaner. With those who study luxury and appearance, a clean pair of boots, freshly polished, are a necessity, but if they are delayed a long while for cleaning one prefers to do without the last particular polish rather than be inconvenienced. On the "Mauretania" boots placed outside the state-room door are quickly returned from the boot-cleaner's cabin, where electricity drives brushes at an unheard-of speed, easily cleaning and polishing 1,500 pairs per day.

There are probably no more luxurious state-rooms and saloons in the world than those on these latest ocean "cracks," and on the handsome mantelpieces, etc, fifty clocks warn the travellers of the flight of time, yet, with the exception of the electric connection with the standard clock in a cabin on the captain's bridge, these clocks have no works, the whole of them being synchronised and regulated to the smallest fraction of the second by electric connection with the master-clock.

LUXURIES OF THE PASSENGER.

The absolute luxuries of the passenger are not the only details, though, which are controlled by the unknown giant of electricity, for the ship's cook is assisted in every detail by electrical appliances. The bread eaten on board is manufactured by an electric dough-mixer, which manipulates upwards of 2,500lbs of flour daily, the flour being carried in the ship's stores in barrels of 200lb. each. Eggs, again, are used on the "Mau retania" to the number of some 4,000 per day, and these are fried, boiled, poached, or made into exquisite omelettes; and, although electricity is not yet applied to all these processes of cooking, the electric egg-boilers deal with upwards of 1,000 eggs per day. All the cook has to do is to place the eggs in little buckets suspended over cauldrons of boiling water, and when the current is turned on the eggs are dipped into the water and allowed to remain the requisite time for perfect cooking and then, without any effort on the part of the cook, they are drawn from the water and remain suspended in their wire baskets, ready to be taken by the army of stewards to the waiting passengers, an electric bell ringing to announce that the eggs have been cooked for the time at which the machine was set.

Stowed away in an insignificant corner of the ship's kitchen is a machine, resembling a planing machine, which is driven by electricity, and which is capable of slicing bread, bacon, or any other material into 30,000 slices per day; and this machine alone, while supplying a perfectly cut and fresh supply of sandwiches and slicing off rashers of bacon unvarying in thickness, displaces men who would otherwise be required to perform the work, and that very imperfectly perhaps.

The head cook presses electricity into his service in yet another particular. The enormous joints of prime meat which are daily cooked on board have simply to be spitted in the ovens and the ovens closed, the magic current applied, and the cooking joints turned at the required rate on electric jacks, which are surrounded by clear fires.

So far the actual comfort and feeding of the passengers has alone been deal with, but the electric fairy is also an ever present guardian of their safety and convenience. Of course, until one has been over such an enormous floating palace as the "Mauretania" the necessity for a complete and perfect telephone system is not immediately apparent; but when one considers that the extreme distance from bow to stern of this boat is 793ft. the convenience of telephonic communication can be more readily axpreciated, hence the company have installed a perfect system of telephones, by which it is possible to communicate from the most remote parts of the ship. The officers and captain's quarters and the principal state-rooms are all provided with telephones, and when the ship is alongside the Liverpool landing-stage her telephones are connected with the trunk lines, so that a passenger can, from his own state-room, exchange farewells with London, Manchester, or Paris.

Again the loading and preparing for departure on a vessel which has to receive such enormous quantities of passengers' baggages is facilitated to a degree which it is difficult for a landsman to understand, by the electric cranes which handle a considerable portion of 600 tons of baggage, which is stowed aboard for each journey across the Herring Pond. Then, in addition, there is a "creeper" elevator working on the principle of the grain elevator, which is used to convey baggage from the Liverpool landing-stage to the ship, and 'vice versa.'

The captain's bridge, which is in itself a little palace, is replete with many electrical devices, which combine to make the "Mauretania" one of the safest ships afloat. Standing amongst the ship's regulators and standard compasses is a device similar in size to the ordinary automatic machine, with a lever which can be put from the word "open" to the simple position over the word "shut" yet this one little hand instrument adds a hundredfold to the

SAFETY OF THE SHIP,

for it controls the water tight doors, which can be closed in a few seconds from the bridge should disaster unfortunately overtake the great liner. Immediately behind the operater on this instrument is a model of the ship, dotted in various places by tiny electric lights, so that the officer, having had the indicator placed to "shut," can switch on an electric current; and should by any mischance one of the doors have failed to act, its dereliction of duty will be immediately shown by the lighting of a tiny red lamp on the model in the exact position of the door which has failed to answer the lever from the bridge.

On the opposite side of the captain's bridge is another device surmounted by a horn similar to the familiar motor horn, and this has a check light for each of the various ship's lights employed, and shows the exact state of every light, from the port and starboard light 40ft. from the bridge. to the masthead light, over 130ft. away; and should, by any chance, any of these lights, which are so essential to the safety of the ship, fail to show its warning glare across the waters, the fact is immediately signalled by the electric fairy to the captain's bridge by a blast on the horn, and the officer in charge has only then to refer to the model, when he can immediately detect the particular light which is delinquent.

The very air breathed by the inhabitants of the floating town is made pure and kept at a uniform temperature by electricity, and a complete system of thermo-tanks is installed for this purpose, There are 53 of these thanks, which deliver 212,000 cubic feet of air per minute, while a supplementary set of thermo-tanks can deal with an added quantity of 15,000 cubic feet per minute. The whole of this system is used to supply cool air in the summer time and warm air in the winter time, so that the traveller on the Cunard palace is not subjected to any variation of temperature, whether he travel in the winter or in the summer. Further, he has an absolute guarantee that a supply of fresh ozone-charged air is continually circulating through the ship.

Not only are the officers and the passengers waited on by the invisible electric assistant, but even the crew have their share of help from this marvellous power, for the ship's "lead," which it is necessary to use when approaching the land, is drawn aboard ship after having been paid out by a tiny yet effective electric winch, which unostentatiously performs the work of many heaving and perspiring seamen.

QUEEN ENA'S REPUGNANCE TO BULL-FIGHTING.

A Problem of the Spanish Court.

The invincible repugnance of the young Queen of Spain to the Spanish national sport of bull-fighting is likely to result seriously in the sense of destroying her popularity (says an American writer). She is thoroughly an English woman, bred to the standards of English sensibility and of English manners, and although she has tried to overcome an instinctive aversion to scenes of cruelty in which the Spanish delight, she has not been able to do it. Urged by the King and by the palace officials she has again and again lent her presence to the bull-ring; but every such appearance has been an agonising ordeal, ending in illness and depression. Upon a recent occasion marked by uncommon ferocity, with pitiful carnage of men, horses, and bulls, she almost lost control of herself and finally retired from her box. From the English and American standpoint, this is entirely to her credit, but it grievously offends the Spanish people, whose delight in bull-fighting increases with the horrors of the sport and who have no sympathy or understanding of squeamishness foreign to their own sensibilities. To the Spanish mind Victoria's detestation of the bull-ring is an exhibition of timidity, marking her as one without the hardihood which becomes a Queen and the mother of a line of Spanish Kings.

The marriage of Alfonso to an English Princess was never a popular one in Spain, but the youth and spirits of the young Queen soon won the populace, and when a year after her marriage a Prince was born she became for the moment a universal favourite. But the English temperament is not the Spanish temperament, and as time goes on and as it becomes manifest that the Queen is still an Englishwoman in her ideas and sympathies the affection of the people turns away from her. The bull-fight is not the only point at which her tastes run counter to Spanish ideas. She detests and resents the limitations upon her freedom of action imposed by tradition, which sends her to bed at 10 o'clock every night, which keeps her so surrounded by ladies and lords in waiting, that she may never do the smallest thing for herself, and that never leaves her an untrammelled or private moment.

On the score of these multiplied incompatibilities trouble has long been brewing and it has at last broken out into open discontent. Among other irritations, the Queen's mother Princess Battenburg, who was Beatrice of England and who has her own mother's taste for domestic administration has most unwisely sought to make things better for her daughter by insisting upon English ideas in relation to palace affairs. In consequence Alfonso and his mother-in-law have quarrelled, and the latter some time ago packed her trunks and went home with threats never again to return. Instead of offending the Spanish people, this rather pleases them; and while the Queen has discreetly taken her husband's part in the family quarrel, it has not tended to make her position a pleasanter one. In the sphere of Royalty troubles like those are not adjusted summarily. There is no formal breaking of ties although not uncommonly there is a tremendous bending of the conventions.

THE Chinese cholera season, which is now drawing to a close, has been remarkable for the success of a new treatment, consisting of the transfusion of a saline solution, which has reduced the rate of mortality to 17 per cent. The good results given by the treatment are attributed to an apparatus invented in Shanghai, which permits of the transfusion being automatically made at a uniform temperature.

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MINISTERS AT BOW-STREET.

Piquant Duel of Wits with Suffragists.

MISS PANKHURST AS GIRL ADVOCATE.

AMUSING QUESTIONS PUT TO MR. LLOYD-GEORGE.

CHEERFULNESS was the dominant note at Bow-street on Wednesday (October 21), when the trial of the Suffragist leaders on charges of inciting to riot was continued.

Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, summoned as witnesses, entered the Court smiling, and Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Pankhurst, and Mrs. Drummond surrendered smilingly to their bail. The Court was thronged by enthusiastic women and charmed police officers.

It was confidently expected that the examination of the distinguished witnesses by Miss Pankhurst—known as the Suffragist Portia—would provide considerable entertainment, and the expectation was quite fulfilled.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst wore a green cloak over a white dress, Mrs. Drummond a green hat and blue dress, and Mrs. Pankhurst a purple dress, with astrachan trimming and a hat of the same colour. Miss Pankhurst removed her coat in preparation for the fray, revealing a belt of the Suffragist colours.

The ladies, in response to Mr. Curtis Bennett's suggestion, genially agreed to call their eminent witnesses first in order that they might depart to other public engagements.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE'S ORDEAL.

"Mr. Lloyd-George," called Miss Pankhurst, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer stepped at once into the witness-box.

Miss Pankhurst: You are Mr. Lloyd Geoge, a Privy Counsellor and member of the House of Commons?

Mr. Lloyd-George: Yes.

Were you present at a meeting addressed by Mrs. Pankurst, Mrs. Drummond, and myself in Trafalgar-square on Oct. 11?—Yes.

Did you see a copy of the bills that were being distributed there?—Yes; a young lady gave one to me when I arrived at the meeting. It called on the people to help rush the House of Commons.

How did you interpret it? What did you think we wanted you to do?—I should not like to give an opinion. It said something about rushing the House of Commons.

The word "rush" seems to be at the bottom of it all. What does it meant?—I understand that what was intended was to force an entrance to the House of Commons.

Concentrate your attention on the bill, and forget what Mrs. Pankhurst said. What did the bill say?—I forget what it said exactly.

Did it say, "Help the suffragists to rush the House of Commons"?—Yes; that is the sort of thing it contained.

Now I want you to define the word "rush."—But I don't know that I can (laughter).

You cannot offer me any definition?—No.

Then I will suggest one to you. Chambers' dictionary defines it as an "eager demand." What do you think of that? (Laughter)—I cannot contradict a dictionary (laughter).

Ogilvie's also says "rush" means an "eager demand." Now, what would you have thought if you were called upon to help the suffragists to make an "eager demand." Would you think you were called upon to do an illegal act?—That is not for me to decide.

The Magistrate: No, he is right. That is a question for me.

"RUSHING" BILLS THROUGH.

Here is another sense in which the word "rush" is used—to "rush Bills through Parliament" (laughter).—Yes. I have had some experience of that (laughter).

The word "rush" is also said to mean "in a hurry." There is nothing unlawful in being in a hurry, is there?

The Magistrate: Those questions must be put to me, not to him.

Did you understand that we asked you to go in a hurry to the House of Commons to make an eager demand—was that the meaning of the bill conveyed to you?—I can't express an opinion. I can only give the evidence as to what I really saw.

Can you tell me what words you heard Mrs. Pankhurst use in Trafalgar-square?—I could not really. If you insist upon my giving vague recollections, I will do so.

I would like to have them.—My vague recollection is that Mrs. Pankhurst simply insisted on the right of women to votes. If that was refused they would force an entrance into the House of Commons and she asked the crowd to assist her.

Mrs. Pankhurst was the only speaker you heard?—Yes.

What impression did you form from the demeanour of the crowd in Trafalgar-square as to whether they were likely to respond to this invitation to rush the House of Commons?—I thought they were a very unlikely crowd to respond.

Did you hear any speaker threaten any violence to you or any member of the Government?—No.

She did not invite others to attack you in any way?—Oh, no.

Or to come armed?—Oh, no.

A SWANSEA PARALLEL.

What did you anticipate that the consequences would be to yourself personally if the public responded to the invitation to rush the House of Commons?—I did not think it was very formidable.

Will you tell me whether the speeches were inflammable and likely to incite to violence?—I should not like to express an opinion as to that. People were invited to effect an entrance to the House of Commons, and I should have thought you could not do that without some violence.

The same sort of violence that you advised at Swansea when you said that women should be ruthlessly flung out of your meeting?

The Magistrate: That is quite irrelevant.

Listening to the speeches, what did you gather as to the object we had in view in planning to rush the House of Commons?—I didn't gather anything, except that you wanted to force an entrance to the House of Commons.

The Magistrate: You are not entitled to cross-examine your witness. You must take his answer and we have had it already.

Miss Pankhurst: I expected that difficulty, and I looked up "Taylor on Evidence," and saw words there which I thought gave me considerable latitude.

TINY GIRL WAS AMUSED.

Miss Pankhurst proceeded to elicit from Mr Lloyd-George that he was in Parliament street on Oct. 13 with his little girl, aged six.

Did you think it sensible to bring her out after what you had heard?—Quite safe.

Mr. Lloyd-George added that his little daughter was amused, not frightened.

A girl of her tender years to be among the crowd?—I wasn't among the crowd. There was no crowd by the House of Commons. I went from Downing-street to the House, and the road was kept quite clear there by the police.

Did you see any women whom you supposed to be members of our Union?—I don't think I did.

You saw none arrested?—No.

Had you no opportunity to notice the attitude of the crowd?—I don't think there was much of a crowd by the House. I think the crowd was on the Embankment.

Were you yourself attacked?—No.

Can you tell me what harm has resulted from the events of the 13th?—I can't say. I wouldn't like to express an opinion.

Miss Pankhurst was proceeding to point out that the case for the prosecution was that a serious breach of the peace took place, when the Magistrate interposed, saying the Chancellor of the Exchequer had nothing to do with that.

I believe you are a lawyer?—Yes.

Don't you think the offence charged against us in this case would be more properly defined as unlawful assembly?—I cannot answer that in the witness-box.

You know we are summoned for having incited people? The result is we are denied the right of trial by jury. Does it occur to you that the authorities in choosing this form of procedure deliberately wished to deprive us of that right?

The Magistrate: That is not a question to be put to the witness.

A SERIOUS MATTER.

Miss Pankhurst: Am I to understand you regard this as a very serious matter?—Oh, yes, I think so.

It is in the nature of a political offence?—I don't know about that. I am simply here to give evidence about what I saw. I really cannot go into the arguments about the political aspect of the matter.

Do you think coercion the right way of dealing with political disturbances?—(No answer.)

Do you refuse to answer?—I don't refuse to answer, but I must obey the decision of the Bench.

Can you tell me whether there were any disturbances in connection with previous movements for the franchise?—I should have thought that was an historical fact.

Have you yourself taken part in such disturbances?

The Magistrate: That is cross-examination. He is your witness.

Miss Pankhurst: Have we not received encouragement from you, or, at least, from your colleagues, to take action of this kind?—I should be surprised to hear it.

You don't know that we have been encouraged by Liberal statesmen?—I should be astonished to hear it.

Have you heard these words? (Here Miss Pankhurst read from a statement by Mr. William Ewart Gladstone to the effect that force had always been necessary to gain the liberties that were won in this country.)

Mr. Lloyd-George said he had not heard the quotation before.

The Magistrate would not permit any further questions on this point.

Were you present in the House of Commons when Mr. Herbert Gladstone addressed it on woman's suffrage?—I was not present. I can't call the speech to mind.

SUFFRAGIST'S EXAMPLE.

You don't know, then, that he encouraged us?—I don't think I heard him on the suffrage. (Smiling apologetically across at Mr. Gladstone.)

Have you not yourself set us an example of this kind? (Magisterial objection.)

Miss Pankhurst put the question again, and Mr. Lloyd-George replied, warmly, "I have certainly never incited a crowd to violence, Miss Pankhurst."

Is it not a fact that you yourself have set us the example of revolt?

The Magistrate: You need not answer that question.

Miss Pankhurst: Did you not advice people to break into a churchyard and disinter a body?

Mr. Lloyd-George: I gave sound legal advice there. That was proved in the Court of Appeal.

Are you aware that Mr. Chamberlain in 1884 threatened precisely the same action?—No.

You don't know he threatened to march 100,000 men on London? Do you know what action was taken against him by the Liberal Government at the time?—I have already said I don't remember the incident you refer to.

You might not remember that incident, but you might remember Mr. Chamberlain being in the dock?—I don't.

Your mind is a blank?—Since you appeal to me. I dont beleive Mr. Chamberlain ever threatened violence.

Miss Pankhurst again referred to "Taylor on Evidence," with the object of showing that she was entitled to cross-examine a witness obviously hostile or interested for the other party.

The Magistate: I see neither one nor the other. The witness has given his evidence most fairly.

MR. GLADSTONE CALLED.

Mr. Gladstone was called, and Miss Pankhurst in her best Portia manner put the question: By virtue of your office as Home Secretary, have you not immediate control over the Metropolitan Police?—Not exactly immediate control.

Who has the immediate control?—The Commissioner.

And he is responsible to you?—Yes.

You also appoint the police Magistrates in the Metropolis, and the regulation of the business of their Courts is entirely in your hands?

The Magistrate: You must not go into any question of State.

Miss Pankhurst went on to questions as to instructions given to Mr. Horace Smith in regard to the sentence on Miss Brackenbury, all of which the Magistrate ruled out of order.

Miss Pankhust: Did you see a copy of the bill issued by us inviting the public to the House of Commons?—Mr. Gladstone: I have seen it.

Miss Pankhurst: Was it given you by a lady in the street?—No.

Can you define the word "rush"?—I can hardly give a definition of it, but rushing, implies force.

If I ran from here to the House of Commons, up the steps, and inside, I should rush the House of Commons?—I should say you must exert a good deal of force (laughter).

I should not exert any force against anybody or thing?——I hope not.

It is possible to rush the House of Commons without hurting or injuring anybody?—If you ask me that I do not think it is.

Not according to present regulations there are so many people in one's way. Were you as a member of the Government anticipating that you would be in bodily danger as a consequence of the issuing of this bill?—I did not think of it at all.

Did you think public property was in danger as a result of the issue of this bill?—I thought so; I thought it was quite possible.

Then you were agreeably disappointed on the morning of the 14th when you found no harm had been done?—No, I was not. The police stopped anything serious.

COMPLAINTS AT SCOTLAND YARD.

But for the protection of the police would your life have been in danger?—Certainly the situation required very strong and careful action by the police.

Was the demeanour of the crowd violent or hostile? Did you feel that but for the line of police protecting you they would have rushed and attacked you?—They were not protecting me.

Can you tell what harm has resulted from what took place on the 13th?—All I can say is that there were thirty-seven arrests and many complaints of lost purses and watches at Scotland Yard.

Miss Pankhurst then asked how many policemen were on duty, and the cost of the demonstration to the country. The question were overruled.

Will you tell me why we are not charged with unlawful assembly?—Mr. Gladstone: I cannot tell you.

What do you say as to our contention that the offence is a political one?—I wish you would give a definition. We are often asked that question in the House of Commons (laughter).

A political offence is one committed in connection with a political disturbance, and has a political motive. I shall have the greatest pleasure, if at liberty, when these proceedings are over, in sending you a fuller account (laughter). Don't you recollect that when a deputation of a few women went to the House of Commons to interview the Premier instead of being allowed to enter, they were arrested?—I have not heard of that. I have a general recollection.

Miss Pankhurst (to the Home Secretary): Are we not attempting to carry out the advice given by yourself?—I wish you would take my advice (laughter).

Did you say you were entirely in favour of the principle of women's suffrage?—Yes.

And that men had had to struggle for centuries for their political rights, and that a time came when political dynamics were far more important than political argument?—Yes.

Miss Pankhurst read extracts from the speech, which the Home Secretary admitted, saying, "I think it was a most excellent speech" (laughter).

Miss Pankhurst: I agree with you (laughter). Why didn't you give us a vote?

Mr. Galdstone did not answer, amid laughter.

Mrs. Pankhurst then expressed the hope that Mr. Gladstone would see they were treated as political prisoners. Did he think they should be treated as ordinary criminals, searched, stripped, and put into cells?

The Magistrate refused to allow the question to be answered.

Mrs. Drummond declined to examine.

Before Mr. Gladstone left the box Miss Pankhurst said: May we tender our warm thanks to these two gentlemen for coming here as witnesses?

MISS PANKHURST'S SUBMISSION.

Miss Pankhurst submitted to the magistrate that the prosecution had taken the wrong course, and ought to have summoned her and her companions for unlawful procedure.

Mr. Curtis Bennett said he would give his decision on the point at the end of the case. If there were any other witnesses they should be called now.

Colonel Massy, late of the Carbineers, was called and said that for such a large concourse the crowd was perfectly orderly. He saw no one attacked or injured.

Lady Constance Lytton gave similar evidence, but in reply to Mr. Muskett, said she was not in the streets after six o'clock.

Miss Aimee Moore, an Australian lady, declared that she had been more brutally treated at Society weddings than in the crowd on the evening of the Oct. 13.

Miss Pankhurst: Were you at Mr. Winston Churchill's wedding?—I was not an invited guest, but I was in the crowd outside, and was much more jostled than on Oct. 13.

Nobody was arrested on that occasion?—Not that I know of.

Mrs. May, a member of the Women's Social and Political Union, who viewed the scene on Oct. 13 from a window, described Parliament-square as a vast desert of silent police (loud laughter). The most striking incident was the movement of a dark lantern on the tower of St. Margaret's Church. She naturally concluded that as policeman was searching for suffragists among the pinnacles of the church. She saw Mr. Burns outside the gates of the House of Commons.

Darkness now crept into the Court, and the lamps were lighted, but still the examination of witnesses went on, until twenty-three had come and gone.

Miss Pankhurst applied for an adjournment, and Mr. Curtis Bennett replied that the case must be concluded that night.

At 6-40 Miss Pankhurst said: With all due deference, I again beg for an adjournment.

Mr. Curtis Bennett: We will adjourn for ten minutes.

During this interval the crowd of ladies, who were faint with hunger and fatigue, sent for light refreshments, which they ate in Court. The numerous policemen present were greaning and sighing, "This will last till midnight."

Upon the return of the three ladies to the dock Superintendent Wells was examined by Mr. Pankhurst, who desired to draw from him the fact that the same police precautions had been taken on the night of Oct. 12 as on that of Oct. 13.

Superintendent Weels: Police arrangements were made on Oct. 12, but will not be disclosed.

Mrs. Pankhurst: They were, however, made. That is all I want to know.

THE FINAL TRIUMPH.

The witness admitted that on his visit to Mrs. Pankhurst she had said that the women would not go armed, and that window-breaking was not in their programme. He had warned her that her proposed conduct was highly improper, and would lead to great trouble.

Mrs. Pankhurst asked whether Superintendent Wells was not aware that any disturbance which might be caused would be due to the fact that women were not allowed a vote, and whether, in the interest of peace he would not prefer women to have votes. This question was not allowed by the Magistrate.

It was now 7-30 p.m. and Mr. Curtis Bennett, looking at the clock put a question to Miss Christabel Pankhurst. "How many more witnesses have you to call?"

Miss Pankhurst with her sweetest smile replied, "Fifty," and at the answer a gasp of surprise and a ripple of laughter were heard in Court. The Magistrate himself smiled and shook his head in a kind of amused dismay.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst had had her wilful way. An all-night sitting could hardly dispose of fifty witnesses when examined by a young lady who, after a long and exciting day, had sparkling eyes, roses in her cheeks, and undaunted vivacity and endurance.

Mr. Curtis Bennett with great good humour confessed himself beaten by this wily little strategist by ordering the adjournment which he had several times refused. He therefore adjourned the case until 12 noon on Saturday, and admitted the accused to the same bail as before.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst looked round upon all her friends in Court with an air of smiling triumph and many pairs of smiling eyes which answered her gave her praise for her brilliant display of ingenuity and special pleading.

SURPRISED PROPAGANDIST.

Two suffragists, who were delivering bills in Piccadilly-circus on Monday, were arrested and brought before Mr. Denman at Marlborough-street Police Court later in the day accused of causing an obstruction.

Their names were Eleanor Gaskell, aged forty-eight, giving an address in Clement's Inn and also in Nicoll-road, Harlesden, and Annie Smith, aged forty-eight, of Bouverie-street, Fleet-street. Both pleaded not guilty.

Inspector Jacobs said he saw the two on the footway outside the premises of Messrs. Swan and Edgar. Each had a placard suspended from the shoulders. They were mingling among the people distributing handbills.

A crowd gathered round, said the inspector, and the traffic in the roadway slowed down to a walking pace. As there was considerable obstruction he took them into custody. They had been cautioned a few minutes before by a constable.

According to Constable Wasley, when he cautioned accused Mrs. Gaskell replied, "Why don't you take us now?"

Mrs. Gaskell told the Magistrate that when she made that remark she did so by way of a joke, never dreaming that she would be arrested. She pointed out at the time that she was in the gutter. This charge had come upon her as a great shock and surprise. She never thought such a "monstrous thing" could come about.

Mr. Denman remanded the defendants, and a barrister tendered the necessary bail.

SEVENTEEN GO TO GAOL.

Mr. Curtis Bennett had before him on Thursday the seventeen suffragists remanded on charges connected with the attempt to rush the House of Commons. Mr. Pethick Lawrence and Mrs. Drummond were in Court.

Miss Gertrude Llewellyn, Mrs. Maude Brindley, Miss G. M. Ansell, Miss Wallace M. Dunlop, Miss Ellen Smith, Miss Jane Grey, Miss Ada Flatman, Miss Mary A. Mitchell, Miss Lettice A. Floyd, Miss Winifred Bray, Miss Elizabeth Billing, Miss Florence Williams, and Miss G. Bontelle were ordered to be bound over in £20 and one surety of £10 for twelve months; alternative, one month's imprisonment.

Miss Janet Coates, Miss Kathleen Browne, and Miss Amy Shallard, were sentenced to twenty-one days in default of finding a surety in £10.

Mrs. Mary Leigh was ordered to be bound over in £40, and one surety of £20 for twelve months alternative, three months. There were two previous convictions against her.

Counsel said that none of the defendants would consent to be bound over, as they would rather go to gaol.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

Increased General Taxation.

A WEEKLY meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

After attending to the usual miscellaneous items on the Agenda, which were of no great public importance, the Committee proceeded to consider the Municipal Budget for 1909-10 which was introduced by the Commissioner into the last Committee meeting, an extract of which has already been published in these columns.

To Sir Sassoon J. David, the Municipal Budget appeared to be a satisfactory and fair one. The circumstances under which the Budget was framed were such, he admitted, as necessitated the increase in general taxation.

Dr. K. B. Dadachanji spoke much in the same spirit as the previous speaker. To meet the anticipated deficit in the Budget an increase in the general taxation, he thought, was imperative. In former years such deficits were met from the surplus balances whenever possible. But this year the case was otherwise, and they could not fall back upon the surplus balances to any very large extent, as the same stood at a very low figure. It might be argued that the expenditure should be reduced to meet the deficit, but he was sure the same could not be done without marring the efficiency of the various municipal departments to a marked degree. And this he would not suggest. The present circumstances were such as must find the municipal sources of revenue increased, to cope with the increased expenditure. He could not understand why Government should not be approached with a view to improve the municipal revenue by the increase in tobacco duty and the license fees. Was it not desirable, he asked, to revise in the interest of the Municipality the wheel tax which yielded more satisfactory revenue in years past than at present? Dr. Dadachanji was strongly in favour of an increase in the wheel tax on motor cars, which, as was proved beyond all shadow of doubt, formed the principal cause of ruination of all good metalled roads.

Besides, a motor-car was always a rich man's luxury who, to enjoy that luxury must be prepared to pay a still higher tax on it. The Railway Companies which owed their prosperity in no small degree to the health of the city, never paid their adequate quota towards the cause of the city. He thought those companies as well as the Port Trust should be made to pay a higher water tax, especially in view of the present circumstances. He was quite in favour of an increase in the general tax.

Mr. Faselbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim did not oppose the increased taxation. However, he thought the only remedy that lay before them to meet the Budget deficit, was, either to raise taxation or to decrease the expenditure. The latter step could not be resorted to at once, but he hoped the Commissioner would see that in future the Municipal expenses were not allowed to run still higher.

Further consideration of the Budget was then postponed.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Nov. 13.

The P. and O Company's mail steamer "Salsette," which is expected to arrive here to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Adam, Mr W S
Butler, Miss M
Brinton, Mr P R
Bennett, Mr E D
Clark, Mr R N and 2 Misses
Clark, Mr N C and Mrs
Child, Mrs G
Hefferman, Maj H W and Mrs
Hancock, Mr J and Mrs
Hancock, Mr J A
How, Maj P and Mrs
Hutchison, Lt W and Miss Jessie, Deaconess
Kettlewell, Mr A B and child
Lamb, Mrs and Miss
Lane, Maj H A
Murray, Mr C F L
Murray, Mr J H
Martin, Mr H G
Mitchell, Col T
Overbeek-Wright, Capt A W and Mrs
Paige, Lt C P
Pall, Maj C B, Mrs and child
Patcham Walsh, Rev H
Quicke, Col W A and Mrs
Robertson, Mr L F and Mrs
Ralph, Maj A C and Mrs
Raikes, Mr E B Mrs and child
Sterling, Lt N F D
Thomas, Mr G L

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ainsworth, Mr J L
Anders, Miss
Browning, Lt E R L
Baldock, Maj C B
Byramji, Mr
Berthon, Capt and Mrs
Bombay, Rt Rev Bishop of
Batten, Maj
Branford, Mr H
Burrowes, Lt R W
Benn, Mr K N
Branson, Mrs
Bishop, Mr F J
Coventry, Mr E M
Coke, Hon John and Mrs
Capper, Mrs
Danks, Mr H
Dalal, Mr A R
Dunnolly, Maj J G and Mrs
Fairbank, Rev H
Foster, Mr A
Ford, Lt R W
Fyson, Mr F F
Fasken, Maj-Genl C
Franstradt, Mr A Mrs and Miss
Forbes, Miss J B
Gavan, Mr W
Holmes, Lt N C
Hanner, Mr G
Hutcheson, Lt G
Hare, Hon Sir Lancelot
Hay, Maj L T
Hemans, Mr G W
Hodson, Lt-Col G B
Holmes, Mr H R
Hencock, Prenter Mr N
Hannay, Capt R
Johnstone, Mrs Harry
Johnstone, Mr Donald
Johnston, Maj G W
Jackson, Lt M H
Kirk, Mr W
Kenny, Col M T
Lowndes, Mr G R
Lillington, Maj W E G
Lyon, Mrs
Lahore, Rt Rev Bishop of
Lefroy, Miss H M
Lowndes, Mrs and infant
Lane, Mr E M
Lechlster, Mrs
Lethbridge, Capt
Lillington, Mrs W E G
Lawrie, Mr A S
Longman, Mr W
Macpherson, Mr R G
Makinon, Mr H G
Mellis, Mr A L
Monk, Mr F
Muir, Mr W
Macpherson, Mrs R G
Mullaly, Maj A
Meikle, Mr H
Malcolmson, Mr Ralph
May, Mr J P
Nanavati, Mr D D
Nelson Wright, Mr H and Mrs
O'Reilly, Maj C M
Patterson, Mr R H
Ross, Mr L E D
Rist, Mr H S Mrs and 2 children
Raymond, Lt C
Riz, Miss H O
Robertson, Lt E D S
Richardson, Mr C W
Robinson, Mr Thomas A
Rapper, Brig Genl T
Saunders, Maj F W
Sanford, Capt G B and Mrs
Sheepshanks, Mr R
Shortland, Mr C N N and Mrs
Sands, Mr C W E
Schimmelbush Paul Mr
Smith, Mr C G
Thompson, Lt A
Thomson, Mr A and Mrs
Triggs, Mr B G and Mrs
Vickers, Capt A and Mrs
Walton, Maj W C
White, Mr W G
Woodward, Col J H H
Watson, Maj L A
Wilson, Capt A H
Williams, Capt T J
Willis, Mr A D A
Herklots, Mr H
Weld, Mr C M
Willcocks, Rev J O F

FROM BRINDISI.

McMorran, Mr T
Trotter Capt E R

FOR KARACHI.

Bowes Lyon, Mr G F
Barker, Mr A A
Graham, Mr, L
Harris, Lt H T
Lloyd, Capt K H
O'Connor, Rev W

FROM the 1st to the 31st October, the bonus at the rate of 6 pies per pound was paid on 213,024 lbs of green tea. The quantity on which bonus at this rate was paid from the 1st July, to the 31st October 1908, was 522,965 lbs.

THE following is the result of crushings at the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mines in October:—952 ozs. gold were obtained from 3,000 tons of quartz crushed, and 251 ozs. from 2,100 tons tailings cyanided, making a total yield of 1,203 ozs., compared with 1,147 ozs. in September and 1,194 ozs. in August.

HIGH COURT.—Nov. 12.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Summary suit for disposal in Chambers.

877-08 Little and Co Haji Ahmed Hajee Hassan Dada vs Allaoodin bin Mahomed Ebrahim Jitekar.

Chamber matters for disposal.

632-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Hirabai widow vs Peecaj Lakhamsy M A Ghandi.

899-08 Crawford B and Co Norman Macbeth and another vs Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy Thakurdas and Co.

875-08 M B Chothia Pakharji Anandji vs Memon Mahomed Essac and others S B Mehta.

253-07 Little and Co Radhakessoo Ganeshajandas vs Heptoola Ismailji Payne and Co.

322-08 Mulla M Kapadia Bros vs Lalbhai Mohunlal and others Tayebji D and Co.

After contested Chamber matters.

For decree absolute.

908-08 Jehangir M and S Hoocksmehand Shroffchand and others vs Hojarimal Multanchand and others.

For consent decree.

694-08 Dikshit D and S Emil ban Creyek vs Mahomedbhai Nensey Khairaj and others Little and Co.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

627-07 Jehangir M and S Rustomji Ardeser Hiramaneck vs Dorabji Jehangir Randeria Bicknell M and R.

77-07 M B Chothia Baluram Morarka vs Ramrikh Ramlal Little and Co.

271-07 Shamrao M and H Harichandra Nanabhoy vs Sokobai widow and others Kanga and P.

561-06 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Dosabhoy Bomanji Mistry Mulla and M

622-06 Payne and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khairaj Thakurdas and Co.

210-08 Mathubhoy J and M Jamnadas Lalji vs Bhimji Meghji Jehangir and S.

582-07 Bicknell M and R Vasantrao Madhanrao vs Jamnadas Vijbhukandas Ardeser H D and Co.

298-07 Madhanji K and C Vallubhram Hemchand vs Champsey Parbat Captain and V.

422-07 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.

340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgouri vs Vrazlal Govindji Matubhoy J and M.

477-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimanay Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

606-07 Bhaishunker K and G The Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd vs Ruttonbai and others Jehangir and S.

702-08 Bhaishunker K and G Valivahoo widow vs Ismail Haji Abdoola, in person.

842-08 Bhai Thacker K and G Alibai widow vs Ismail H Abdoola In person.

For hearing exceptions on Special Commissioner's Report.

585-06 Payne and Co Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam vs Haji Asam Goolam Hoosein Bhaishunker K and G.

Long Causes.

473-07 Thakurdas Shapurji B Fraser vs Dayal Mulji Mulla and M part heard.

530-07 Mulla and M Dayal Mulji vs The Fraser Ice Factory Ld and others Thakurdas and Co.

722-07 Matubhai J and M Harnandhrai Bhejnath vs R Nandrai Tyabji and Co.

502-08 S J Judha Gomaji Dhondu vs Krishnaji Ramchandra S A Tyabji.

119-07 J G Bilimoria Nenbai widow vs Vishram Dharsey Daphtary F and D.

932-07 Tyabji D and Co Maganlal Kankoochand vs Vithaldas Vadilal Edgelow G W and Co.

69-08 Mulla and M Keshavji Dewkaran vs Velji Moorji C P D'Cunha.

765-05 Nanu H and Co Ramdas Rattonsey vs Chhotalal Gulab am Hiralal and Co.

545-08 Bisknell M and R Herbert M Phipson vs The Igatpuri Railway Co-operative Society Mansukhlal J and H.

423-06 Thakurdas and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hirji Ardesher Dady, Ardesher H D and Co.

338-07 Tyabji D and Co Khatizabai widow vs Mahomed Mirza bin Mahomed I Mahimtula Ardesher H D and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

18-07 Daphtary F and D Visram Dharsey vs Neubai widow Jehangir G and B.

Long Causes.

435-08 C P D'Cunha, Abdul R Ibrahim vs Adam Tyeb Mahubhai J and M.

588-08 In person Pandurang Narayen Javeri vs Narayen Raghoba Javeri and Nanu and Co.

593-08 Jehangir and S Adamji Vulliji vs Abdul Hoosein Shaik Jivanji The firm Tyabji D and Co.

769-07 M R Vakil Sha Nathoo Moorji vs Krishnabai widow Mirza M.

552-07 Ardesher H D and Co Jamnadas Vijbhukandas vs Vasantrao Madhowrao Khunderao L and M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

682-08 Edgelow G W and Co Abdoolabhai and Joomabhoy vs AllibhaiChagla and another S B and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

839-01 Edgelow G W and Co Manekersha Shapurji Narielwala vs Ardeser Shapurji Narielwala K D Shroff.

239-06 Mansukhlal J and H Chatonbhuj Morarji vs Jiwanbai widow M B Chothia.

728-08 M B Chothia Bai Maneckbai widow vs Trisumlal Jugjiwan Unwalla and P.

459-07 Jehangir and S Soombai widow vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Ghesta Thakurdas and Co.

634-07 Edgelow G W and Co Bai Putlabai Bapu Sajoo Valinker vs Vinayek Narayen Joshi In person.

172-07 Bhaishunker K and G Mulji Tejsey and others vs Ramsi Dewraj Wadia G and Co.

495-08 Smetham B and Co Muncherji Cursetji Khumbata vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Khumbata Ardeser H D and Co.

183-08 Kanga and P Bai Mariambai vs Bai Singaribai widow.

314-08 Little and Co Halimabai widow vs Fatmabai widow.

841-07 Mansukhlal J and H Shrichand Jetha the firm vs Cursondas Lukhmidas Jamsetji R and D.

292-08 Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell vs Ladkibai widow Dikshit D and S.

515-08 Mathubhoy J and M Fatmabai widow vs Jafferbhai Somji and others Payne and Co.

681-06 Little and Co Gordhandas Govindji vs Dayabhai Tapidas Chitnis and M.

695-07 Tyabji D and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemnabai Kanga and P.

140-07 Tyabji D and Co. Meesa Haji Esas vs. Joonas Haji Sale Mahomed Kanga and P.

396-08 Pestonji R and K Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Jan Mahomed Meesa Kanga and P

903-07 Edgelow G W and Co, Mirza Mahomed Kashani vs Bibi Sakina widow.

572-08 T A Ghandhi Halimabai widow vs Shaik Ahmed Shaik Sale Mahomed Mistri S B Mehta.

THE Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Weir has assumed charge of the office of Chief Secretary to the Madras Government from the Hon'ble Mr. M. Hammick, C.S.I., C.I.E., promoted to the Executive Council.

THE Junior Kennicott scholarship has been awarded to Mr. A. L. Sadler, of St. John's College, and the Pusey and Ellerton scholarship to S. H. Hooke, of Jesus College.

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NOTICE.

A MEETING of the SIGNATORIES to the petition presented to the STEWARDS, WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, on the 14th October, 1908, will be held at the Motor Union Club Rooms, Green Mansions, Apollo Bunder, on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 6-30 P.M. (S. T.), when they are requested to be present.

N. GUZDER,
M. H. SANJANA,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

11th November 1908.

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1908.

ARMAMENTS AND WAR.

It has been prophesied that the day will come when swords will be beaten into ploughshares and spears into pruning-hooks, when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. But the number of people who pin their faith to the fulfilment of that prophecy is smaller to-day than it was years ago, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of the International Peace and Arbitration Congress. There is, however, a Mr. Albert William Alderson who thinks it worth while writing a book on the "Extinction in Perpetuity of Armaments and War," though he is constrained in his very first sentence to say that in the matter of armaments and wars the nineteenth century (and beginning of the twentieth) differs little from preceding ages. The present day seems to have reached a point untouched by and undreamt of in former ages. There have never been such vast armies as those of to-day. The direct expenditure of the world on armaments at the end of the nineteenth century was, at a rough estimate, not less than three hundred millions sterling per annum; the indirect cost, represented by the wasted labour of the enormous peace establishments of the various armies, runs into many millions more. Five hundred millions per annum, during peace, the world is now spending on armaments. Armaments are continually increasing, for it has not yet been proved possible to abolish armaments or war and we are no nearer that consummation than we ever were. Mr Alderson denies that war finds its root in our imperfect human nature and until that is radically altered we shall hope in vain for a warless world. He holds that the causes of war are not in human nature at all, that we need not bother about transforming our earthly nature into something more heavenly before we can rid ourselves of the war scourge. He does not suppose that the disappearance of armaments and war will produce the millennium, but neither is it true that we must wait for the millennium before we see the last war and the English lion lying down with the German lamb.

After a long and patient investigation, in which the reader will require patience to follow Mr. Alderson, he comes to the conclusion that the causes of wars between peoples speaking the same language is the mistaken idea there can be either loss or gain in such wars, and the ability in uncommercialised communities of those in power to make wars for their own private reasons—dynastic or otherwise, as for example the wars of Religion in France in the fifteens, the wars of the Roses in England in the fourteens. This reason he applies mainly to past wars and considers it no longer important, because uncommercialised communities now scarcely exist. Steam and electrical or other inventions are extinguishing them. In such a community a potentate can no longer make war at his private whim—to advance his dynasty, for instance. His people will not allow it because they can gain nothing by it, though they must pay the cost. Between people speaking different tongues the causes of war are the irreconcilable clash of interests, the result of the difference of language. In these wars Mr. Alderson finds there is always loss and gain. Such wars he likens to two different men fighting together. One of the two is bound to win or lose. In theory there may be a draw, but in reality such can never be the case, because the suffering mutually inflicted is never exactly equal; one always suffers, be it only a little more than the other. Even supposing a draw takes place, subsequent combats would follow and eventually produce both a winner and a loser. Wars between people speaking the same language, can be avoided, wars for private reasons are ended. The irreconcilable clash of interests between peoples of different nations is the crux and is now practically the sole cause of war.

The Tower of Babel lies at the root of it, and the universal adoption of English, French, Volapuk or Esperanto—if we are to be logical—is the only true remedy. There is no Dutch question in England because the Dutch language is not spoken there. There is no German question in France, but introduce the German tongue and there would be at once. If Paris spoke only German it would be dead against the rest of France and all Germany. Mr. Alderson prefers that English should be the universal language—not unnaturally, he being an Englishman. If Russia adopted it, he does not hesitate to say that she would find in every scheme she undertook England and the United States would be on her side. Moreover, the adoption of English would secure, for any country, the abolition of conscription, an immense reduction in the expenditure on her Army and Navy. In the case of Russia it would result in the settlement of all questions in the Near, Middle and Far East, or anywhere else, entirely in Russian favour. England and the United States would not object to such a settlement if Russia spoke English, because everything in Russia's favour would likewise be in favour of the other two lands. Then there could never be any war or armaments or dissension between Russia and England and the United States. If any other country rose against any one of them it would rise against the three. If Russia spoke English it would only be a question of time before four-fifths of the world would speak English. Therefore, Russia by adopting the English language would lead to the extinction in perpetuity of armaments and war. It is a very ingenious argument. It is not a question of race or colour or religion—merely one of tongue; no use reminding Mr. Alderson that if one scratches a Russian one finds a Tartar. He has an idea and has propounded it and laying down his pen he observes in all humility: "If in consequence of this book war and armaments be banished in perpetuity from even one corner of the world, these lines will not have been written in vain." Indeed they will not, but we doubt if anyone will regard his lines or his book much more seriously than we have treated them.

PROGRESS IN MEXICO. When any country really wants to show that it is thoroughly up-to-date, and in all respects a most desirable country indeed, it publishes a "Year Book." Mexico has now adopted the usual form, so we may safely presume if not that there is progress in Mexico at least that Mexico is progressive in trying to catch up other less developed countries in the field of advertisement. The sole object of the book, of course, is to attract both labour and capital and in some degree to overcome the none too enviable reputation which it has earned in the matter of insecurity. For many years the country has been the happy home of the mining prospector, and to-day mining is the chief source of the country's wealth. In recent years railways have progressed well in response to increases in mining, but so far the development of the other natural resources of the country have been largely neglected and agriculture and industry have moved at a laggard pace. The Government has now introduced a Bill through its Finance Minister dealing with measures for development along these lines. One method of producing this is by subsidies, while a rigorous fiscal reform policy is introduced with the idea of eliminating all possible foreign competition. On this point Senor Limantour recently expressed himself in no uncertain terms: "To be self-sufficing in all respects in which the material life of the country's inhabitants and the industrial life of the nation are involved; to enlarge, to improve and vary our lists of exports are the two main aims to which all our efforts should be addressed. These constitute at the present time the vital features of the Republic's economic programme, and as such the Executive considers that the time has come to bring them to the attention of the Congress of the Union." The purpose of the Bill which the Minister was then introducing, and which is now law, was to empower the Government to grant cash subsidies to irrigation works and to devise such means as it might consider most suitable in order that "agricultural concerns, industries producing exportable articles, and in general all industries that utilise native raw materials and natural resources on a large scale might be able easily to secure long-time loans at a relatively moderate rate of interest." The liabilities which the Mexican Government may incur under this law for irrigation subsidies are 25,000,000 Mexican dollars.

One of the chief drags on agriculture in Mexico is lack of water, so that the provision of money to assist in irrigation is fundamentally sound. Undoubtedly one of the spurs which have led the Government to adopt modern methods is the Tehuantepec Railway, which is certain to gather a very large portion of the trade which is anticipating a westward instead of an eastward journey to Australia and the Pacific. With every facility for transport at hand there will be less difficulty in getting a population to carry on industrial pursuits, and the presence of a steady supply of cargo at Puerto Mexico and Salina Cruz will draw traffic which would otherwise take the Panama route. But Government is not giving its blessing to agriculture alone. There has been for some years a law of "Encouragement to Industries" which expires shortly but is likely to be renewed. Under this law the Government is authorised to enter into contracts for five years for the grant of franchises and concessions to concerns guaranteeing the investment of capital, not less than 100,000 dollars, in the establishment and development of new industries in Mexico. The privileges to be granted include exemption of the capital invested from all federal taxation, and it is usually possible to obtain similar exemptions and privileges from the State Governments, the importation, duty-free, of machinery, apparatus, utensils, and building materials necessary for the establishment of the industry and erection of the buildings. Further measures of encouragement are now under consideration, and the Government's desire, not only to assist the industries in the early years of their existence, but to further their trade at home and abroad, is witnessed in the Bill recently introduced by Senor Limantour providing for the organisation of National Chambers of Commerce, as advisers of the Government in commercial affairs, and to undertake various measures in aid of national trade. Government contracts, whenever possible in reason, are placed with home works. It cannot be said that difficulties are thrown in the way of those who wish to develop the country, and there will probably be many willing to avail themselves of the opportunities offered. Unfortunately it is not always the most desirable class of man that finds his way to tropical America.

FURRIERS' TRICKS. The London Chamber of Commerce has many eyes and keeps one, the Vigilance Committee of the Fur and Skin Trades, on those persons who deceive the public by "misnaming furs." This is a delicate way of stating the distressing fact that skilful manipulation substitutes too easily for a valuable fur one that is a mere imitation. This Detecting Committee have just issued a useful circular that gives a list of "the usual misnaming of manufactured furs." They go further and undertake to read the riddle of any fur brought or sent to the office by the purchaser. They will give expert opinion free of charge to any applicant who is in doubt as to the true nature of the fur he or she has bought, if the article be sent to the Chamber of Commerce in Cannon Street. It seems that musquash and nutria, pulled and dyed, parade as seal in three degrees of excellence, from Hudson seal to electric. Nutria pulled another way figures as beaver or otter; rabbit carefully shorn and dyed is sold as every variety of seal; otter, pulled and dyed, easily passes for seal also; the little marmot dyed earns the price of mink or even sable; brer rabbit, dyed, masquerades as sable and French sable; white rabit struts about as ermine, and goats dyed take the place of bears. Things are not the least what they seem in the fur trade. Silver fox was sold last year in vast quantities, but what the Vigilance Committee found out about that fur is not told. Perhaps the cunning of even the imitation fox was too deep for them. It is good to know that a purchaser may have a gratis expert verdict on the fur he has been rash enough to buy. It would be still better if he might command the services of the expert when choosing the fur he is ready to pay honest money for, if counterfeit skins are so much the rule that a Committee has to be appointed to lay them bare.

THE KAISER. It is almost impossible not to sympathise with the Kaiser. A vain man suffers more than the ordinary careless individual when reproved; doubly so when the chiding is administered in the presence and in the hearing of those whose good opinion and admiration he is anxious to secure and retain. We can conceive nothing more humiliating than the words of the German Chancellor: "The Kaiser will display greater reserve in future, otherwise no Chancellor will accept responsibility." The wonder is he accepts the reproach so mildly and does not try to indict Prince von Bulow for *lese majeste*.

THE members of the Indian Civil Service give a farewell dinner to Sir Andrew Fraser on the 21st instant.

THE "Englishman" understands that the Gordon Highlanders are likely to undertake the duty of guarding Government House during the Viceroy's residence in Calcutta this cold weather.

SIR JOHN HEWETT, the Lieut.-Governor, pays a flying visit to Allahabad on Saturday next, to preside at the University Convocation. His Honour, as Chancellor, will deliver the annual Convocation Address.

THE rule issued against Mr. Jaganath Moreshwar Samant, B.A., LL.B., a pleader of Sholapur, to show cause why he should not be dealt with under the disciplinary jurisdiction of the High Court, for his conduct in a public meeting held at Sholapur for the purpose of expressing sorrow for and sympathy with Mr. Tilak and passing a resolution denouncing the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar in his conduct of the case, was argued yesterday in the High Court, Appellate Side, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor. After hearing arguments, their Lordships have reserved judgment.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

TURKEY AND THE GREAT POWERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, OCTOBER 23.

We are now only three months after the outbreak of the Young-Turkish Rebellion at Monastir; but there can be no doubt from our present experiences that the victory of this movement is a landmark not only of Turkish History but of European History as well. For not only was the sudden change at Constantinople the cause of the present Oriental Crisis but, as may be fairly hoped, the beginning of a new consolidation and a lasting state of equilibrium in the Near East.

The new development of Turkey was not spared a severe trial. It was obvious that in consequence of the Revolution the Turkish army was not available at the frontiers. At once the Bulgarians seized the opportunity for declaring the independence of their State and helping themselves to the railway lines in Eastern Rumelia. Nor would Austria leave any doubt that the revised Constitution of 1876 does not apply any more to Bosnia and Herzegovina, the two Turkish provinces occupied and governed by Austria in virtue of the Berlin Treaty and the Austrio-Turkish Agreement of April 1879. As it was necessary for the peace and quiet of these provinces that they enjoyed the same blessings of constitutional freedom as the nationalities left under the sway of the Sultan, a Great Charter of Liberties was at once contemplated for the Unit of occupied territories. But who else but the Sovereign could grant such a Constitution? The annexation was therefore an indispensable preliminary to the new order of things. The world was astonished when the old Emperor Francis Joseph announced the accomplished fact.

Both events, the Bulgarian Declaration of independence and the formal Annexation of the two territories by Austria-Hungary may perhaps be looked upon as necessary consequences of the Turkish Revolution. But even if the arguments speaking in their favour were quite conclusive, one could not call them otherwise than deplorable coincidences. For they mean two irreparable holes in the Berlin Treaty of 1878 and deprive this painstaking work of European Diplomacy of its formerly undisputed validity. What confidence can we have in the binding force of international treaties, if such infringements are allowed to go on unheeded? And how could Turkey sit still under the provocation when her sovereign title over Bulgaria, Eastern Rumelia, Bosnia and Herzegovina was arbitrarily set aside by interested parties? It is only a poor consolation that this involves only a loss of authority but very little of material deterioration for the Sublime Porte.

There is, however, one valuable asset in this high-handed deal for Turkey. Undoubtedly she has gained in moral support and political sympathy even at those centres of political gravity where "the unspeakable Turk" and "the dying man" had been watchwords for a long time. That this favourable disposition of the leading circles is of material value, became at once obvious when a new Conference for settling matters was contemplated. For the leading idea was to find compensations for Turkey, not, as on former occasions, to extort from her new sacrifices for counterbalancing the advantages to which Austria and Bulgaria helped themselves. In this respect there is complete unanimity as far as England, France, and Germany are concerned. Until the Revolution gained its victory. Germany stood alone in her endeavour of preserving and strengthening the Turkish State, because she considered the Mahomedan world capable of assimilating itself to the present conditions of civilisation and because she upheld the old doctrine that the preservation of Turkey was a European necessity. In other parts of the world few people believed, a few months ago, in the axiom to which Pitt addicted himself when he refused to talk politics with a man who would not admit that the existence of a Turkish body politic in Europe was indispensable.

At present his old maxim has gained again credence and therewith the anxiety about the sequels of the Reval Meeting has disappeared. There was then some danger of a coalition of several Powers resolved to open the Pandora chest of European Turkey and dispose of the property of "the dying man in the East." Now the situation is entirely changed. The demarcation lines for grouping the Powers vanished and a new political configuration of the Great Powers of Europe seems to be forthcoming. The lesson of this upheaval of political relations is the almost forgotten truism, that any grouping of friendly Powers based on the identity of interests in some distant country cannot be firm or definite for any length of time, but is undergoing sudden changes according to the emergencies of the time with or against the wishes of the persons interested in high politics.

LABOUR LEGISLATION AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.

The International Labour Legislation Union, founded in 1901, has just been holding its fifth congress at Lucerne. It was pointed out with justifiable pride that two of the legislative projects worked out by the Union had already been adopted in many civilized countries, to wit, the prohibition of night work for women, and that of white phosphorous in the manufacture of matches. The report on these two prohibitions will enable us to form a clear picture of the difficulties attending international regulations of this kind. The first thing to be done was to obtain the consent of the Governments to a project of law which satisfied them all. This had already been attained, in both cases, some two years ago, and indeed both agreements had been made so long ago as 26th September 1906. It still remained, however, to give to the agreements the force of law in the various countries concerned, and for this purpose the consent of the various legislatures had to be obtained, a point which could not always be gained, in spite of the efforts of the zealous promoters of these measures. Thus, to take one example, in May of this year, the Swedish Parliament refused its sanction to the prohibition of night-work for women, because it was alleged during the course of the debate that many female compositors had been thrown out of work by a similar prohibition in France. The Council thereupon applied to Mons. Knefer, the general secretary of the French Compositoirs Union, for more detailed information on this point. Mons. Knefer was able to show that since 1891 the number of women employed as compositors in France had been steadily increasing, and that there had not been a single case of a woman losing her work on the ground of the prohibition; and the Swedish Governments intend therefore to try once more for Parliamentary sanction for this measure. Somewhat similar has been the fate of the proposed prohibition of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches. The Governments of Austria-Hungary, Great Britain Japan, Sweden, Belgium, and Norway, at first refused their sanction. But the terrible reports on Necrosis resulting from this industry have made such a deep impression on the public mind in Austria, that the prohibition has been adopted there. In Great Britain the match-manufacturers have of their own initiative commenced an agitation for securing the prohibition, and in Japan the Social Political Union is working for the same object. The Commonwealth of Australia, also, to which Belgium and Sweden now export the greatest number of the matches made with white phosphorous, has come to the aid of the friends of labour by prohibiting the importation of these cheap but insanitary articles.

Two years ago, it seemed to be very desirable to form an international Vigilance Committee after the model of the International Committee of the Brussels Sugar Commission for watching the execution of the Labour Laws. It has been found impossible to carry out the project. But the organ of the Union, the International Labour Office, presided over by Professor Stephan Bauer, has made an enquiry of its own, and presented to the Congress a report of its labours. The results of the enquiry were eminently satisfactory: and special stress was laid on the fact that the German Government, had, on the strength of recent experiments, been able to offer to match-manufacturers, a process thereby they could manufacture matches quite as cheaply, without the use of poisonous substances, and without the necessity of dismissing their work people, or injuring their health.

The results hitherto obtained have been most advantageous to the Union, which now embraces twelve States and 4,000 members. Its Labour Office stands in direct communication with 152 administrative authorities, with whom it is thus enabled to discuss the newest projects of legal reform. For it is only by careful attention to the actual circumstances of the individual industries, in which insanitary conditions prevail, that practical results can be obtained.

The Union is now working on the following problems which it considers to be full of hope. In order to do away with the "sweating system", which in the East End of London, has led to starvation wages in Children's Clothing Industry, it is proposed through the instrumentality of Labour-Bureaux in every district, to fix minimum rates of wages which must be maintained under penalty of a fine. In the Sewing-Machine industry, which is very largely a home industry, it is proposed to carry out strictly, through the same instrumentality, the prohibition of women's and children's night labour, precisely as it is now done in factories and workshops. An attempt is being made, through international agreements, to secure for all young persons engaged in industrial labour, an uninterrupted night-leisure of eleven hours. Experience has, however, shown that the much-to-be-desired equality treatment for natives and foreigners, makes quicker progress through mutual treaties between neighbouring States than through general international agreements. The international Labour Union contents itself, therefore, with recommending principles to be observed and acted upon in any individual treaties between countries.

The Union has been engaged, since 1901, with the problem of the diminution of the dangers arising from the use of lead in painting and glazing industries. An attempt was made to procure the general prohibition of the use of these poisonous but highly important and almost indispensable pigments, put the opposition of the French Senate made it impossible. The Union, therefore, proposed to protect workmen, who are obliged to use these dangerous pigments, by notices and information which may impress upon them the necessity of observing due caution in the use of these articles.

It is recognized that if practical results are to be reached there must of necessity be a careful preliminary discussion of all technical details and that the improvement of labour conditions can only progress slowly. It is a matter for congratulation that the Industrial Authorities of Germany, Austria, Belgium, and the Netherlands, took part in the sessions of this year's Congress. Other lands will also in time come to be represented through their organs for labour-legislation, and when this takes place the task of universal labour regulation and protection will be made much easier.

BERLIN MEETING OF AERONAUTS.

This year's Meeting of Aeronauts at Berlin had decidedly an International character. Nine countries were represented in the competition of balloons: Germany, Great Britain, France, the United States, Austria-Hungary, Spain, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland. The Gordon-Bennet Cup was more hotly contended for than ever. That nearly all competing balloons in the principal Race had exactly the same size (2200 cubic metres) added to the interest taken in this modern sport.

A great success was all the more expected, as the weather was glorious, Berlin enjoying a long spell of Indian summer of exceptionally high temperature. It was indeed a grand sight, these 23 balloons of the Gordon-Bennet Race for the widest distance or even the 32 balloons starting on the third day, when the Kaiser Cup for the longest time spent in the upper regions was competed for. The elastic element through which the course lay and the incessantly working impulse of the gas enshrined in these lofty glittering covers makes such a field more lively than these of a Horse or a Yacht Race.

Unfortunately the records of the two principal Races did not correspond to the cheerful aspect at the starting point. Two balloons burst at considerable height and happily transformed themselves into parachutes. By a most unexpected change of wind five of the balloons that had taken a south-easterly direction were driven over the German Ocean the dangers of which were covered to the aeronauts by a thick layer of fog on the surface of the water. There was every likelihood that ten or even twenty valuable lives may be lamented for as sacrifices of this sportly event, and it is well-nigh miraculous that so many could be fished out of the sea and saved.

The question presents itself whether besides the sportsmanlike interest that attaches itself to such enterprises, other expectations of a scientific or technical nature were connected with these Races so that for the sake of human progress such risks of life were justifiable. We are afraid the general verdict will be given in a negative sense. The result of this gigantic trials is most discouraging as it shows that even the best airships, not driven by their own motive powers, will always remain the easy prey of unfavourable winds. It had a ring of grim humour in it when from the first reports people suggested that the participants of the Gordon-Bennet Race would enjoy a peep into the present state of the Balkan Peninsula from above and when with the change of the wind these competitors for the widest distance were driven back again and almost passed Berlin during the night. Even the luckiest flyers were after 18 hours seen in the provinces of Hannover and Saxony or in the Duchy of Brunswick i. e. only three or four hours' railway journey away from their starting point. The direction of the wind was now most unfavourable as it left the competitors no chance but to effect a landing before they reached the shores of the German Ocean or to risk, with the reduced supply of gas and ballast, an attempt at reaching Scotland. Even this alternative was made doubtful again by a sudden shift of the upper air current in the very opposite direction. Thus it came to pass that the aeronauts who had travelled fastest fell into the sea and barely saved their lives.

In view of this disappointing experience and in consideration of the enormous progress made by motor-driven airships in the course of the last year, I do not think it probable that international Races of balloons depending entirely on the wind will be continued. Under the present circumstances it ought to be more advisable to concentrate all interest on the further development of dirigeable airships and flying machines and to encourage these vehicles that have a promising future by international arrangements of such exceptional splendour as these Berlin competitions.

T. A. SCOTT.

THE KAISER'S INTERVIEW.

PLAIN SPEAKING IN THE REICHSTAG.

Personal Regime Condemned.

PRINCE VON BULOW JOINS THE MAJORITY.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

The German Reichstag was packed to-day, when Herr Basserman and Herr Wiemer, the spokesmen of the Liberals and Radicals, fearlessly condemned the interventions of the Kaiser and demanded an end of the personal *regime*.

They pointed out the unfavourable impression produced everywhere by the interview, and its unfortunate effect upon China, Japan, and the United States, when they heard that the German Fleet was intended for the Pacific.

Prince von Bulow, in his reply, avoided his usual jocularities. He stated that, during the past stressful days, he had obtained the conviction that the Emperor would display greater reserve in future; otherwise no Chancellor would accept responsibility.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

Crowds awaited the opening of the Reichstag yesterday for seven hours, from three o'clock in the morning, in a temperature below zero.

Prince von Bulow, on his arrival, was greeted with cries of "Casablanca" and "Resign."

Besides the outspoken criticism of autocratic tendencies, the debate was notable for unanimous declarations of German friendliness for Great Britain.

Prince von Bulow described the "Daily Telegraph" interview as too highly-coloured, and said he knew that the whole German people desire friendly relations with Great Britain.

It was wrong, he said, to interpret the interview as inimical to Japan. Germany did not contemplate maritime adventure in the Pacific.

The Kaiser agreed with his advisers in recognizing the importance achieved by Japan both in a political and military sense.

In conclusion, Prince von Bulow exhorted the Reichstag to support the Government and not to let Foreigners think that Germany was faint-hearted or discomfited in time of stress.

The debate was adjourned.

CASABLANCA INCIDENT.

Mutual Regrets.

MATTER FOR ARBITRATION.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

M. Cambon and Herr von Kiderlenwaechter signed in Berlin to-day a Declaration, regretting the violence on the part of subordinate officials at Casablanca, and referring the whole matter to arbitration.

TURKISH FINANCE.

Anglo-German Bank Loan.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

An Anglo-German banking group is lending Turkey £1,330,000, pending the issue of a loan of £4,250,000, which the Turkish Parliament will sanction.

AUSTRALIAN MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Mr. Fisher Forming a Cabinet.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

A telegram from Melbourne states that the Labour leader, Mr. Fisher, is forming a Cabinet.

THE STANDARD OIL CO.

Re-trial Sought.

Application Refused.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

Telegrams from Chicago state that owing to the quashing of the fine of twenty-nine million dollars imposed on the Standard Oil Company, the Government petitioned for a re-trial, which the Court of Appeal has refused.

THE ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP.

Kaiser's Tribute.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

The Kaiser, yesterday, witnessed a flight of the Zeppelin airship.

His Majesty afterwards decorated Count Zeppelin with the Order of the Black Eagle, embraced him and described him as the greatest German of the century and conqueror of the air.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

The death is announced of Colonel Dundas, father of Mrs. Austen Chamberlain.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches were on the last day of:—October 1906, Rs. 12,43,53,000; October 1907, Rs. 17,82,61,000; October 1908, Rs. 11,06,92,000.

THE CABLE RATES.

Mr. Henniker Heaton's Views.

STATE MONOPOLY SUGGESTED.

IDEA RIDICULED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

Mr. Henniker Heaton read a paper last night on the subject of his proposed scheme for a penny-a-word cable rate.

He urged the Governments of the civilized world to buy out the cable companies at market price, and suggested a conference of Postmasters-General of the world to formulate a scheme.

The idea is ridiculed by the Cable Companies as entailing a gigantic yearly loss.

RETIRED RUSSIAN ADMIRALS.

Report Denied.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

With reference to the report which appeared in the "Standard," that thirteen Russian Admirals had been placed on the retired list in connection with malversation of funds for the construction of warships, Reuter's Agency is officially informed that the Admirals were retired with promotion of rank.

RASH MOTOR-CAR DRIVING.

A DETERRENT PUNISHMENT.

Nawab's Cars Confiscated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER 11.

A flagrant breach of the rules issued by His Highness the Nizam's Government regulating the speed limit of motor-cars nearly had a disastrous ending as His Highness was motoring to an "At Home" at the Bolarum Residency.

It appears that Nawab Surya Jung came up at great speed and just missed a collision by about two inches in endeavouring to pass His Highness's car. The latter issued a *Firman* condemning the Nawab to a fine of Rs. 1,000 and confiscation of the all motor-cars he possessed.

It is high time to put a stop to reckless driving of motor-cars.

MIDNAPORE CONSPIRACY.

Police Informer's Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 11.

At the resumed hearing of the charges against the three remaining accused in the Midnapore Conspiracy Case, yesterday, the evidence of Abdur Rahman, the police informer, stated, among other things, that Satyendra Nath Bose on one occasion told the witness that it was very difficult to put bombs on the line as it was carefully guarded, but it would be done when troop trains passed. This he told the witness some time after the Naraingarh incident.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Meeting at Amritsar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 11.

About 5,000 delegates are expected to attend the approaching Mahomedan Educational Conference at Amritsar.

Efforts will be made in 1909 to establish District Committees at the headquarters of every district in India, to push the work of education among Mussalmans, and these will be affiliated to a Central Standing Committee at Aligarh.

As there is a paucity of Mahomedan teachers in Government schools throughout the country, deserving Mussalmans will be encouraged, by means of scholarships, to study in Training Colleges.

An appeal for funds is likely to be made at the coming sessions.

SERIOUS TONGA ACCIDENT.

Rani of Partabgarh Hurt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 11.

The Rani Sahiba, wife of Raja Partab Bahadur Singh, C. I. E., of Fort Partabgarh, met with a serious accident on her journey from Mussoorie to Lucknow, to meet Lady Minto and Lady Hewett.

The tonga in which she was travelling from Rajpur to Dehra Dun was overturned and the Rani Sahiba's right arm was fractured. She had to remain at Rajpur, where the injury was attended to.

DEATH OF MR. GUY TEMPLE.

Editor of the "Asian."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 11.

The death occurred yesterday, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, of Mr. Guy Temple, Editor of the "Asian."

PROPOSALS are under consideration for half-anna nickels for India.

ANARCHY IN BENGAL.

THE ATTEMPT ON SIR A. FRASER'S LIFE.

Chowdhuri's Accomplice.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 11.

In connection with the attempt on the life of the Lieutenant-Governor, Hitendra Nath Mozumdar, who was apprehended on Monday last, is also a second-year class student of the Scottish Church Institution, and is the son of Hemendro Nath Mozumdar, an assistant in the Public Works Department, who has just returned to Calcutta from Simla.

The accused Jotendra Nath Roy Choudhuri says that Hitendra Nath supplied him with the revolver and induced him to undertake the murder of Sir Andrew Fraser.

Hitendra is a young man of twenty, of remarkable physique and a prominent member of a Nationalist Gynasium in Calcutta.

Kanai Lal Dutt's Execution.

Procession of Several Thousands.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 11.

The following extracts are taken from a remarkable report published in the "Bengalee" this morning of Kanai Lal Dutt's execution:—

"Early on Sunday morning, conch shells were blown from innumerable houses in Calcutta and the metropolitan suburbs. Our representative ascertained on enquiry that the auspicious booming sound heralded the advent of Kanai's passing away from this world of cares and conspiracies and of tears and treacheries.

"It was subsequently explained to him that this was the brightest day, so far as Kanai Lal Dutt was concerned. His soul was going to shake off its frail frame of mortality to enjoy eternal bliss of an immortal abode, where joys and sorrows are of equal avail.

Our representative has been credibly informed that Kanai Lal met his death like a hero: his face brightened up with a serene smile, and this was visible till his earthly remains were consumed to ashes.

"A procession, consisting of several thousand persons, was formed, and the body was carried down to the Kalighat Crematorium in the most solemn manner. While the procession was passing by a temple at Kalighat, an old Brahmin approached with a garland of flowers from the temple, and put it round the neck of the deceased, and prayers were specially offered at the temple in order that Kanai's soul might find everlasting peace in heaven.

"The scene at the Burning Ghat baffles all description. There were persons of all sorts and conditions and of both sexes, assembled in their thousands to catch a last glimpse of the face of this wonderful man. A large number of respectable ladies poured "Charanamitra" in the mouth of the deceased, when the body was placed in the Ghat, prior to the funeral. The people who followed in the procession were all observed walking barefooted to the Burning Ghat.

"The body was besmeared with ghee and turmeric, and incense was offered. At the Ghat a photo of the scene was taken, and at 12 noon Kanai Lal's elder brother set fire to the body. This process was repeated by all those who took part in the cremation ceremony. Our representative informs us that only clarified butter and sandalwood were used in the cremation.

"Fervid cries of 'Bande Mataram' rent the skies as the body was being burnt and patriotic songs were sung at intervals. Our representative observed that after the body had been reduced to ashes, a quantity of the same was carefully preserved in a silver jug by his elder brother, and most of the friends and relations of the deceased also took this last reminiscence of him. Thus ended the wonderful career of Kanai Lal Dutt."

Students go Barefooted.

The students in some of the schools in the northern part of Calcutta attended their classes barefooted, as a mark of sympathy with Kanai Lal Dutt.

The Rev. Mr. Lamb, Headmaster of the School, attached to the Scottish Church College, closed the gates and did not allow those boys, who attended barefooted, to enter. A similar procedure was adopted in two other schools.

Parties of barefooted students, who were refused admission to their schools, paraded the streets singing national songs.

The remains of the late Nundo Lal Banerjee, who was shot dead by anarchists on Monday night last, were cremated last evening at Nimtollah Ghat.

The funeral was attended by a large body of the Police Officers, European as well as Indian. The body was garlanded with flowers and the bier shouldered by Police officers. A large number of the public also were present at the Burning Ghat.

No arrests have yet been made in connection with the murder of Sub-Inspector Nundo Lal Banerjee on Monday night.

INFLAMMATORY POST-CARDS.

Faridpur Startled.

A Faridpur telegram to the "Bengalee," dated yesterday, says the whole town was startled this morning by inflammatory post-cards, hung last night, inciting violence on the Europeans to avenge Kanai Lal Dutt's death.

The correspondent adds that, "worthless, mischievous detectives about to be discharged are strongly suspected," and suggests a searching enquiry.

Mr. Eardley Norton.

MORE THREATENING LETTERS.

Mr. Eardley Norton, who is conducting the case for the Crown at Alipore, has once again been the recipient of threatening letters. One of such was handed to him on his arrival at the Court on Monday, while during the hearing of the case, yesterday, a similar letter, sent bearing, was delivered to him.

The letter, which was supposed to be written in blood, was actually written with red ink.

SCOTTISH CHURCH COLLEGE.

Meeting of Students.

The Rev. Dr. Wann, Principal of the Scottish Church College, convened a meeting of the students of the institution, on Tuesday last, to express sorrow at the attempt made by a well-known student of the College to shoot Sir Andrew Fraser, who has done much for them.

There was a good gathering of the students at the College Hall.

The Principal, while expressing his horror and indignation at the outrage by a pupil of his was moved to tears. In concluding his speech, the speaker advised the students to form vigilant committees amongst themselves, to help Government in stamping out anarchy from India. He exhorted everyone of his audience to do his duty by Government, which had conferred so many benefits on them.

The proceedings terminated with a thanksgiving service for sparing the life of His Honour.

We are shocked to learn of another anarchical outrage upon the life of His Honour Sir Andrew Fraser, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal who is going shortly to retire from his office says the "Sanj Vartmann." It was naturally expected that the Government had succeeded in seizing all the would-be anarchists and had thereby put an end to bloody and revolutionary projects. These expectations are unfortunately frustrated by this fresh evidence of the injurious activity of this new Demon of Anarchy who has entered the land. This outrage is the more revolting as it has occurred within a week of the gracious message of His Majesty King-Emperor promising to his subjects further reforms and giving a happy augury of the future. Not only that, but the outrage was directed against the life of one who, whatever his administrative failings might be, is acknowledged even by the Bengali press to have a kind and sympathetic heart towards Indian people and who through the last two years of failing health and surrounding difficulties has borne his burden with unflinching ardour and earnestness of spirit. We cannot conceive what the misguided fanatics attempting such attacks wish to gain from these. Surely as they themselves confess the British Sovereignty stands too high even to be affected in the slightest degree by them. They end only in useless bloodshed and embittering social feelings. Our poor country can ill afford to have this racial embitterment just at a time too when it is passing through one of the most severe crisis which have overtaken it in its long history. The condemnation passed upon these outrages by all the classes and creeds of people sufficiently shows that they are held in through abhorrence. The "Pioneer" says that it appears to be the act of a single misguided fanatic rather than an act of an organized conspiracy. For the good name of Bengal we wish that it were so. It is true that His Honour Sir Andrew Fraser was attacked several times before but all of those who planned those attacks are in secure police custody. Again the time and place at this attack show that the assassin was carried away by personal feelings. When will this land be free from such acts which as the "Statesman" truly observes, are wholly opposed to the ancient spirit of the land?

MIDNAPORE BOMB CASE.

A Startling Statement.

WITNESS INTIMIDATED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MIDNAPORE, NOVEMBER 11.

The hearing of the Midnapore Bomb Case was resumed before Mr. Reid this morning, when a startling statement was made by the Advocate-General to the effect that it had been brought to his notice that attempts had been made within the last ten or twelve days to buy over the witness Abdul Rahman. The Advocate-General further said that attempts were, as a matter of fact, now being made, and he would like to call Abdul Rahman to record what he had to say, as the prosecution were labouring under great difficulties.

Permission was given, but before he examined Abdul, Mr. Dutt said that he also was instructed to say that information had reached him from various quarters that Abdul Rahman and several other witnesses were going about the town and threatening respectable people who were accused in the case, that unless and until they gave him so much money they (witnesses) would implicate them in the case.

Abdul Rahman was then put into the box and sworn, and two mukhtears, Soto Ch. Mukerjee and Rajendra Nath Bannerjee, who stood sureties for the approver witness, Rakhal Chunder Lala, were made to stand in front of him. Pointing to them he said that they had asked him not to give evidence in the case and he would be paid Rs. 500, which was subsequently raised to Rs. 1,000. Witness did not agree. He had been promised five or six thousand rupees if he said that the police by force compelled and tutored him to give evidence. When he refused finally he was threatened with the same fate as Norendra Nath Gossain, the Approver. The communication was made to him by Poorno Shaha, who said that Mr. K. B. Dutt, Barrister, who was appearing for the defence, would give the money.

Mr. Dutt, who was present, reserved cross-examination.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Correspondence in a Trunk.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 11.

A third class ticca-ghari driver drove to a Police Thana yesterday and made over a steel trunk left behind by a Bengali who had hired his conveyance at Howrah. When opened, the trunk was found to contain seditious correspondence.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

Temporary leave of absence is granted to:—Major A. C. Pitman, R.G.A., from the 16th to the 25th November.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 11.—Lieut. Elliott, R.F.A., from England.
Major Bell, 32nd S. P., from Simla.
Lieut. Beaman, 1st Lancers, from England.
Lieut. Bell Kingsley, 4th Goorkha Rifles, from England.
Lieut. Phayre, 4th Goorkha Rifles, from England.
Lieut. Chapman, 53rd Sikhs from England.
Capt. Thadgway, 3rd Q.A.O. from England.
Lieut. Cleaver, 29th Punjabis from England.
Lieut. Waller, 45th Sikhs from England.
Major Medley, 19th Lancers from England.
Major Smith, 27th Punjabis, from England.
Lieut. Barrow, 38th Dogras, from England.
Major Becher, 30th Cav., from England.
Capt. Banvent, 2nd Gurkhas, from Dehra Dun.
Major Byres, R. Drag. Gds., from Ambala.
Major Watson R.E., from Ranikhet.
Lieut. Smith, 29th Punjabis, from Jalundher.
Lieut. Stevenson, 125th Rifles, from England.
Major Brown, 87th Punjabis, from Bolarum.
Major Lowther, 95th Russell's Inf., from Bolarum.
Lieut. Dudley, 6th Jat. L.I., from Jhansi.

DEPARTURES, NOV. 11.—Lt.-Col. Thackwell, R. E., to Kirkee.
Capt. Wakefield, 37th Dogras, to Nowgong.
Lieut. Allen, 37th Dogras, to Nowgong.
Capt. Hamer, 129th Baluchis, to Karachi.
Lieut. Ussher. 129th Baluchis, to Karachi.
Lieut. Arnatt, E. Lancas Regt., to Karachi.
Lieut. Jacob, 130th Baluchi, to Chaman.
Lieut. Hessingham, Inniskiling Drag., to Khandwa.
Lieut. Gore, 43rd Inf., to Poona.
Lieut. Stevenson, 125th Napier Rifles, to Bangalore.
Lieut. Skinner, 61st, Pioneers, to Secunderabad.
Maj. Brown, 87th Punjabis, to Jhansi.
Maj. Smith, 1st Northamp, to Rangoon.
Capt. Erskine, 1st Manch, to Kamptee.
Lieut. Oakes, 102nd Grenad to Mhow.
Maj. Andrew, 116th Mahratt to Newzealand.
Maj. Lowther, 95th Russell's Inf., to England.
Lieut. Hynes, 114th Goorkhas, to Bukloh.
Lieut. Bell Kingsley, 214th Goorkhas, ukloh.
Lieut. Phayre, 114th Goorkhas, to Bukloh.
Lieut. Chapman, 53rd Sikhs, to Peshawar.
Lieut. Butler, The Royal Irish, to Rawal Pindi.
Capt Ringway 3rd Gurkhas, to Lansdowne.
Lieut. Dampster, 35th Sikhs, to Delhi.
Lieut. Cleaver, 29th Punjabis, to Julludur.
Lieut. Waller, 45th Sikhs, to Nowshera.
Capt. McGuery, R. E., to Lahore.
Maj. Medley, 19th Lancers, to Peshawar.
Maj. Smith, 27th Punjabis, to Multan.
Lieut. Barrow, 38th Dogras, to Lahore Cantonments
Maj. Becher, 8th Cav., to Umballa.
Maj. Tacques, 14th Sikhs, to England.
Lt.-Col. Nickolls, 17th Lancers, to Meerut.
Capt. Ranvent, 2nd Gurkhas, to Dehra Dun.
Col. Kellae, I. M. S., to England.
Maj. Watson, R. E., to England.
Lt.-Col. Wade, R. E., to Meerut.

DISTRICT COURT-MARTIAL.

Trial of a Staff-Sergeant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER 11.

A District Court-martial opened to-day presided over by Colonel Holloway, 29th Lancers (president), with Major Taylor, Captain Porchin and Lieutenants Maxwell and Willoughby as members, the accused being Staff-Sergeant Gerard Allching, of the Miscellaneous List, Assistant Manager of the Military Grass Farms, Secunderabad. Major Nicholas, 95th Russell's Infantry, prosecuted, the accused being defended by Mr. E. R. Osborne, Barrister-at-Law, from Madras.

The Court having been sworn, accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charges under Section 25 (1) (A) and 25 (1) (B), respectively, in the first case with being privy to the making of a fraudulent statement on the monthly expenditure return of the Grass Farm for January, 1908, viz., the charging of the sums of Rs. 670 and Rs. 750, as part payment of two rumnah leases; also being privy to the making of omissions with intent to defraud, by omitting to credit in the monthly returns certain large amounts of hay purchased for the Farm.

Captain Bruce, Military Accounts Department, said he inspected the accounts of the Secunderabad Military Farms in charge of the accused in June, 1908. He produced the books, files, vouchers, etc. (which it took the Court several hours to check and enter as exhibits). All the hay obtained by purchase and hay produced by the Farm should be brought to account in the store returns. In the case of a sum of money charged in the monthly expenditure return, on account of a lease, the payee's receipt as also the proper authority would be required. In all cases of sums charged on account of the purchase of hay, the Audit Department required the receipted bill and looked for the credit of the amount purchased in the store return. In the event of hay being purchased and the amount expended being shown as having been paid for the lease of a rumnah. In the absence of a statement showing the monthly outturn from rumnahs, the omission to bring to account the amounts purchased could not be detected by the Audit Office.

The case, which has excited a large amount of interest, the accused being well known in India, and the department being newly instituted, is one which is likely to take several days to complete.

R. A. M. C. OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 11.

The following transfers of R. A. M. C. officers are sanctioned:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Battersby to command the Station Hospital, Lahore Cantonment.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Rowan to the Lucknow Division, on relief by Lieutenant-Colonel Battersby.

Captain L. E. R. Parker to take charge of the Brigade Laboratory, Bareilly.

CYCLONIC WEATHER.

Railway Line Breached.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 11.

Owing to abnormal rain this week due to cyclonic disturbances in the Bay of Bengal, the railway line has been breached between Thabyedaung and Samon, and the Mandalay Mails are not expected to arrive till 8 o'clock to-night and will not be delivered until to-morrow morning.

JUBBULPORE NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, NOVEMBER 10.

On Wednesday, October 27th, our Race and Polo Week, which had started the preceding Thursday, came to an end with the Horse Show. This started at 7 a.m. for a couple of hours and went on again in the early afternoon.

Brigadier-General Wallace and Mrs. Wallace were "At Home," and selections were played during the afternoon by the band of the 2nd Battalion, King's Royal Rifles. There were a great number of entries, and the Show was a most successful one. The prize for the best ladies' hack was won by Mr. Shrocock's horse, ridden by Mrs. Hughes, Miss Thring on her own steed winning the second. Mr. Edwards was adjudged to be the owner of the best light-weight polo pony; Mr. Jackson of the best heavy-weight in his Little Lady; and Mr. Hesse'tine of the second best in his Roseleaf.

In the Horse Jumping Competition Mr. Dunlop's was the winner, and in the Pony Jumping Competition Major Moore's Robin. The prize for the best horse in the Show was awarded to Captain Carron's Eagle. The events only concluded just in time as the light was rapidly waning. The Show concluded with the presentation of prizes to the owners of the successful animals by Mrs. Wallace.

Things seemed very quiet after our unwonted seven days' revelry, the tents erected in the Club compound for visitors were removed and most of the visitors rapidly departed for their own stations. It is becoming very cold here between the hours of 6 p.m. and 9 a.m. The order came out at the end of last week for blue Mess kit to be worn, and now I see that the Club servants have gone into their cold weather uniform. The other night when dining out, we sat round a fire, a real fire in a grate! and very delightful, comforting, this first fire of the season seemed.

On Saturday evening, October 31st, there was an entertainment at the Theatre, Freear in his "Frivolities." Freear is certainly clever and would make a very amusing and popular turn in a performance given by a company; but it is very difficult and a great strain for one man to entertain by himself an audience for upwards of two hours. Parts of the first half of the programme were quite good, and some of his impersonations excellent; but after a time the sameness of the entertainment palled on one, and most of the occupants of the front seats and a good many of those of the back departed at the half time interval. However, he must certainly have had a most satisfactory evening from a monetary point of view, as at the commencement of his performance the Theatre was packed—there was hardly a seat vacant.

On Monday afternoon, November 2nd, a garden party was given at the Nerbudda Gardens, Howhagh, by Behari Lal on behalf of the citizens of Jubbulpore R.B. to meet our Commissioner, Mr. Fox Strangways, who was due to depart on the following Wednesday evening for Bombay, to meet his wife prior to taking up his new billet of Financial Commissioner of the Central Provinces. The band of the 2nd Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, provided excellent music, and the guests spent a very social afternoon. Before departing Mr. Fox Strangways and many others were garlanded.

The next day another party was given in his honour by Rajah Gokaldas at his Palace in the city, and he provided entertainment in the form of a firework display; on Wednesday evening a farewell dinner was given to Mr. Fox Strangways by the members of the Nerbudda Club, followed by a dance.

The number of members dining had to be restricted to sixty, which is all the Club dining-room can conveniently hold. The dinner was a very successful and genial one, and the speeches and toasts met with much applause; the Commissioner himself making a most amusing one. He was obliged to depart at 10 p.m., shortly after the dancing commenced, in order to catch his train and he was seen off at the station by Mr. Blennerhassett, the Deputy Commissioner, and others. His place here is to be taken by Mr. Crump. He went off from the Club amidst cheers. A great number of people were at the dance besides those who had dined, and excepting in the Hills I have never seen such a number of ladies in comparison to men. In spite of the fact that there was a ladies' Bridge table going several were seen to be sitting out—a great score for the Jubbulpore men who complained at the previous dances that they were unable to find partners.

The band of the 1st Brahmans played. It was a glorious evening: much milder than the preceding ones, and the moon was almost full. After the dance was over between 1 a.m. and 2 a.m. a fire broke out in the 1st Brahman Mess; however it was rapidly extinguished, and only caused a small excitement.

On Saturday, a Gymkhana Race Meeting was held and was attended by a goodly number of people. One of the events which caused much interest was a match between Major Hennessey and Captain Housten's Yuba, ridden by Major Tudor, and Mr. Law's Golden Morn, ridden by Mr. Beaumont. It was a very good race, resulting in a win, as expected, for Yuba by half a length.

The Polo Scurry, for which there were a great number of entries, was also a close race: it was won by Mr. Durham on Major Bell's pony. Major Northey and Officers, 2nd Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, were "At Home," and their band played during the afternoon.

The Bishop of Nagpur is staying here and preached on Sunday to a large congregation.

Generl Brunker's Inspecting Staff is now here, and the annual practice camp is being held. No. 63 Battery, R.F.A., have marched here from Saugor and No. 25 Battery, R.F.A., from Kamptee, and are now encamped about half a mile from the Cantonment. General Brunker himself is due to arrive next Wednesday.

The Jubbulpur Batteries No. 73 and No. 64 leave shortly for Bareilly and Meerut respectively, and their place is to be taken by new Batteries from the north.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Bombay Congratulations.

The following telegrams have passed:—

From The Governor of Bombay, Mahableshwar,

To His Majesty the King-Emperor of India Buckingham Palace, London.

On behalf of the Bombay Presidency Sir George Clarke offers to His Majesty humble and heartfelt congratulations on his birthday. The people of the Presidency have recieved with gratitude and joy His Majesty's gracious message of the 2nd November, and pray that His Majesty may long be spared to guide the destinies of the Empire.

From—Edward, R. and I., Sandringham,

To Sir George Clarke, Government House, Mahableshwar.

My sincere thanks for your telegram of loyal congratulations and good wishes sent on behalf of Bombay Presidency on occasion of my birthday.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE TWO PROCLAMATIONS.

It is a happiness to see that India has celebrated the Jubilee of the Proclamation with right good will. There have been some churlish criticisms here and there, but the heart of the country has proved itself to be essentially sound. This was not an occasion to carp and cavil. It was not an occasion even for severe or bitter reflections. In a Jubilee they are out of place as striking a jarring note, and if any event deserved a cordial thanksgiving and a joyful celebration, it was the period which marked the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the sovereignty of India by the Queen, the best of women and the best of sovereigns. Her Proclamation was the message of the loving mother to her children. It breathed a fervent prayer for them, expressed with a singular warmth and tenderness of feeling. It was generous in its pledges, and sincere in its assurances of justice, equal treatment and good faith. It ushered in an era of peace, and good-will and progress. The upheaval, which had aroused fierce passions and terribly shaken all India, had deeply stirred her rich, loving, soul. It had quickened her sensibility and aroused her compassion. Her heart had bled even for her misguided subjects, and she drew her people towards herself by the magic of her infinite love, by her great goodness, and her soft and tender wisdom. But for the care and solicitude with which she scrutinized the draft submitted by her Ministers for approval, the Proclamation would have missed some of its noblest and most delicate touches, and it might have included on the other hand, some harsh or brusque expressions, though without any no intention to give offence. Her delicate perception having quickly discovered them, they were eliminated from the draft, and in the end was produced a noble State paper, which is held dear by Indians as their Magna Charta. It was impressed upon the people in beautiful language that the people and the Government cannot be different, still less divided and antagonistic, but that they are one in all their interests. The gracious message to the Indians concluded with these words: "In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward." The same idea runs through the concluding passage of the King's Proclamation, although the language is not equally vivid and felicitous. "May divine protection and favour strengthen the wisdom and mutual good-will that are needed for the achievement of a task as glorious as was ever committed to rulers and subjects in any State or Empire of recorded time." The Proclamation of '58 was, as it were, dictated by the Queen with her heart's blood. To the peoples of India it had the healing virtues of a message from Heaven, and it was equal to the occasion which had called it forth. It was weighted with an overwhelming sense on the part of the Sovereign of the vast and solemn responsibility which she was assuming. It was rendered sacred and sublime by the awful tragedy which had inspired it, and of which it was the direct result. The message of King Edward also breathes just thoughts and generous sentiments. But it is cannot rise to the elevation of its predecessor, the reason is not to be sought in the respective literary merit of the two documents,—a question of very minor importance,—but in the essential difference of circumstances which have inspired the one and the other. In comparison with the Queen's Proclamation, this one is lacking in the glow of warmth and enthusiasm. It is severely just, it is coldly generous. While it extends mercy to some criminals, it contains a stern warning to evil doers. It announces an increase in the pay of native troops; it promises an extension of the principle of representative government. But it clearly declares, at the same time, that the charge confided to Government concerns the destinies of countless multitudes of men "for ages to come." The significance of these words as to the paramountcy of British rule to continue unimpaired for ever, cannot be missed. There is ample warrant for this declaration, as also for the statement that the Crown can survey its labours of the past century with a clear gaze and good conscience. I need not amplify this point, because I have inferred in my last contribution to the reasons which have justified the Jubilee of the Proclamation of 1858.

THE ROYAL FAMILY AND INDIAN LOYALTY.

King Edward secures the subjects that ever since his visit in 1875, he has watched the interests of the Princes and peoples of India with an affectionate solicitude that time cannot weaken. In this respect, as in several other excellent traits of character, the King is truly his mother's son, and the Prince of Wales has inherited the noble traditions of the Royal House. It is gratefully remembered that after his return from India, he pleaded with warmth and earnestness for a more generous sympathy with the natives of this country. I esteem the Royal Family as a valuable political asset of India. As a powerful incentive to the affectionate regard of the people, it is a bulwark of the strength and security of the Government. Had Queen Victoria visited India, I doubt not but that every antagonist and irreconcileable among her subjects would have readily fallen down at her feet, and adored her as a divinity. The untold hosts of India are essentially loyal. They are not yet contaminated by disaffection. It is the glory of great Britain that in the space of fifty years, a large class of educated Indians has sprung up, with a sense of self-respect and dignity, and with aspirations and ambitions which are the legitimate fruits of the beneficent influence of western culture and civilization. This, in very truth, is a grand tribute to Great Britain, the value of which must not be mistaken in view of the excesses and aberrations of the foolish and the hare-brained. It is the glory of England that her subjects should gradually emerge from the stage of national infancy and grovelling submission that they should awaken to a sense of their responsibilities as citizens, and claim their proper share in the affairs of the common-wealth. The King's message is most hopeful and encouraging in this that it recognizes the new forces, and the new aims and ideals, to which the administration must gradually adapt itself.

A HERCULEAN TASK.

The Calcutta Municipality has resolved to appoint a lady sanitary inspector. Her duties, as I gather from a local newspaper, will be to go about looking after the hygienic interests of the woman-kind of the metropolis, and the details, which are published, of the work she will have to do are so many and multifarious, and the area which is supposed to be under her care will be so immense, that I wonder if any female, even though she may be as bold and self-sufficient as a suffragette, will have the temerity to undertake the task. I read that it will be one of her duties to visit the mothers of children who have recently died, and teach them the value and due observance of sanitary precautions, they might avert the loss of their dear infants in future. [illegible]

...further to look after cases of infant sickness, and give proper advice and instruction to mothers as to their treatment. "Her services in an advisory capacity would also be offered in cases of pregnancy where competent advice as to personal health, the hygiene of the patient's surroundings, and the case of the new-born infant, would be of infinite value." She is to do all this, and to submit periodical reports and returns. Imagination totters at the thought of a task so herculean. No wonder the Health Officer, with a faint perception of its appalling burden, observes that if the inspectress were to faithfully carry out even a part of her duties, she will have abundant work on hand. We all know that Calcutta is not a small hamlet, but an extensive city, teaming with unsavoury alleys and insanitary dwellings, inhabited by people innocent of the rudimentary principle of hygiene. The poor inspectress will scarcely know where to begin, and she will soon find that she can never end, for her task will be endless and infinite. It is cruel to set one poor woman to clean an Augean stable, which must have the services of quite a regiment of sanitary inspectors. But the Calcutta Municipality has, after all, gone the right way. The little experiment will be watched with intense interest, and if it succeeds, many other lady inspectors will, I suppose, be appointed to inculcate sound ideas of health and sanitation in prospective mothers, with the result that the infant mortality, which is about as fearful in Calcutta as it is in Bombay, will be substantially reduced. The inspectress will be materially helped in her benevolent mission, if she can draw upon a supply of pure milk for infants.

THE MAHABHARAT.

A NOTABLE addition to vernacular literature will be made by the Gujerati translation of the Mahabharat undertaken by Mr. Icharam S. Desai, editor of the "Gujerati." The Mahabharat claims with the Ramayana the reverence and adoration of the Hindu community. In the eyes of the millions, the wonderful tales of gods and men contained in these grand Sanskrit productions are all historical facts, and the miracles they describe are not myths. The recitals of moral or warlike episodes from these works are heard with rapt attention in every town and village. The illiterate rustic, who knows nothing else, knows something of the divinities, and the heroes and heroines of these sacred books, and he loves to gather, with his fellow villagers, round the Brahmin of an evening, to hear recitals from these poems. Mr. Desai has just issued the first volume of his translation of the Mahabharat into Gujarati prose, and having regard to its merits, it is likely to be favourably received. It is not everybody who will have the courage to undertake the task of translating a work like the Mahabharat with its vast and varied contents. It consists of nearly a hundred thousand couplets treating of moral philosophy, religion, and social laws, along with deeds of valour and renown performed in the wars of the Pandavs and the Kauravs. It is impossible for one man to translate a work so voluminous, and so fearful and wonderful in the diversity of its contents. Mr. Desai has distributed the work among a number of other scholars, besides himself. The first part issued by him consists of over 1,600 pages, making it a huge, heavy and unwieldy tome, and about two more volumes are yet to follow, it will be rather irksome for the veriest enthusiast to handle these formidable folios, which would have been far more acceptable in a more handy form. I suppose, however, that their size and weight will not detract from their popularity with the Gujarati section of the Hindu community, for whom Mr. Desai has undertaken the great service. The style of the translation is simple enough and readable. I believe that Mr. Desai has laid his community under an obligation by undertaking a task of so much difficulty and magnitude, and that his efforts will be duly appreciated.

DION.

EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 11.

A correspondent writes to the "Pioneer" as follows:—

An extraordinary mishap occurred recently at Batesar, the scene of an annual Horse and Cattle Fair.

A young elephant having brought a party of guests to the Bridge of Boats was there dismantled of his trappings, preparatory to swimming across the river. Several elephants had crossed before him and he plunged unhesitatingly in, but having reached the opposite side, he suddenly swung round and swam back again.

Then to the astonishment of his mahout, who had lost all control, the animal gave a lurch forward and rapidly sank under the water within a few yards of the river bank. The mahout shouted frantically for help, before he too became completely submerged. Fortunately the onlookers on the shore were able to thrust out a long bamboo to the frightened man, who grasped it and was dragged to land.

By the time a boat and poles could be brought, all trace of the elephant had disappeared. The elephant's body was subsequently recovered, but no trace of any injury was discovered and the accident remains unexplained.

THE AGA KHAN'S BIRTHDAY.

Celebration in Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 11.

The Khoja community of Rangoon propose celebrating the birthday of His Highness the Aga Khan on the 20th instant on a grand scale in the shape of illuminations and a "burra khana" the day after. After His Highness's arrival in Bombay from Europe next December a deputation will proceed from Rangoon to Bombay to specially invite him to visit Rangoon, where he will receive a cordial welcome.

PLAGUE IN BURMA.

A slight Increase.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 11.

According to the plague returns for Burma in October there was a slight increase in that month, the figures showing 156 seizures and 141 deaths as compared with 178 seizures and 164 deaths in September and 312 seizures and 219 deaths in August. The most satisfactory decrease was reported from Rangoon, where the number of deaths has fallen from 116 in August and 35 in September to 17 in October, exclusive of Rangoon and Northern Shan States. Plague occurred in twelve districts in October.

BENGAL RAILWAY INCIDENT.

RAIN WRECKING SUSPECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 11.

What is suspected to be another daring attempt to wreck trains at Shamnagar Station, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is being investigated by the Government Railway Police of Sealdah.

On the evening of the 7th instant, it was found that two springs from a treadle, which is an electrical apparatus to regulate the setting of the points, had been mysteriously removed by some unknown persons, with a view to wreck trains.

LIGHTING OF LUCKNOW.

Proposed Electric Installation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 11.

The want of adequate lighting in Lucknow has long been a reproach to the Municipality, and while the concession for electric lighting and traction granted some three years ago to the British Eastern Electric Power Company has remained unexpired, Lucknow has had the chagrin of seeing other and less important cities provided with electric lighting and traction. It is satisfactory, therefore, to note that the protracted negotiations between the British Eastern Company and the Board have at length come to a close. The Board at the last meeting considered a note by its Secretary regarding the expiry of the extended period allowed to the Company as also correspondence with the Company's agent in Lucknow, on the subject. It was resolved that tenders be invited by advertisement for the lighting of the Municipality by electricity, also lighting by gas, and it was further decided that Government be addressed and informed that the concession has lapsed and their advice be asked whether the Municipality could undertake their own installation.

HEALTH OF LAHORE.

Malarial Fever Prevalent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 11.

The expected diminution in the mortality from malaria has not taken place, although days and nights are sufficiently cold.

During the week ending the 6th instant there were no less than 900 deaths from malarial fever, the total mortality being 1,000; while the births registered during the same period were 160 only.

Mortality among Mahomedans continues to be double that among the Hindus, while deaths among children are four times those among adults.

An exhortation to Mahomedans, signed by two leading citizens, has just been published, which calls upon them to retrench expenditure on occasions of marriages and deaths, and to lay by something for a rainy day.

Shops and many bazaars are shut during the day and bear witness to the general mourning in the town.

MISS HOOPER'S MURDERER.

Capital Sentence Confirmed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 11.

Karim Khan, who was sentenced to death by Mr. Rose, C.S., Divisional Judge, Umballa, for the murder of Miss Hooper, formerly a nurse in the service of Captain Thacker, No. 9 Battery, R. G. A., came up in the Punjab Chief Court on Monday last, before Justices Robertson and Rattigan.

The defence, on appeal, was that the girl did not die of gun shot wounds. This was not accepted by the Bench and the capital sentence was confirmed.

TRANSMUTATION OF METALS.

GOLD FROM SILVER,

Sir William Ramsay, the celebrated savant, gave a correspondent of the "Matin" an interesting account of the experiment he is now engaged on. "You know that last year," he said, "I showed that the emanation of radium changes into helium or neon, according to circumstances. In the presence of a solution of copper the emanation degrades the copper and gives a metal of the same series but of interior atomic weight—namely, lithium, and after that sodium and potassium. The emanation transforms itself into neon and argon. Thus we have realised the transmutation of several soft metals or alkalis. Since the beginning of the nineteenth century atoms have been looked on as eternal and immutable but you see that is not so.

"Since the radium emanation can degrade a metal," the interviewer asked, could not the process be reversed and the dream realised of the transmutation of metals—the making of gold, for example, with silver?"

"I do not believe," the scientist answered, "that the emanation of radium acts only in degrading metals. It can construct as well as disintegrate, and I have reasons for believing that it would be by no means impossible to obtain gold from silver.

"My experiments at the present time are directed to this end. I have put silver in the presence of radium emanation and strange molecular reactions may result. If the emanation acts by degrading the silver I shall obtain copper, rubidium or lithium. But it is also possible that the silver may transform itself directly into gold or into one of the two elements which, according to Mendeleff, stand between silver and gold—coesium and argentaurum.

"It would not be a fustative way of making gold, but it would be a great victory for science."

A UNIQUE case of human sacrifice has occurred in Ranchi. It would appear that a Bania purchased a village, the fields of which were very fertile. He was so elated that he determined to offer a human sacrifice of thanksgiving. For this purpose the man engaged a boy, on the pretence of catching birds for him, in a certain jungle. There he was set upon two men who were engaged by the Bania to commit the sacrificial murder in due form. Discovery and arrest followed. The man was committed to the Chota-Nagpore Sessions. The Court holding accused to be a simpleton, took a lenient view of the case, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

THE POPE'S SACERDOTAL GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Celebration in Hyderabad.

OWING to some unavoidable circumstances, the celebration of the Sacerdotal Golden Jubilee of His Holiness Pope Pius X was a little belated, but none the less enthusiastic or wanting in grandeur on that account. His Lordship Bishop Vigano, whose health of late has not been of the most robust character, fixed the 6th instant, and accordingly last Friday was destined to record a great event in the religious career of Signior Joseph Melchior Sarto in Hyderabad. Early that memorable morning, St. Joseph's Cathedral, with the grounds, the Convent and schools attached to it, presented a spectacle which made familiarity with it almost a stranger. For this reason a few details may be pardonable. The interior of the Church was richly draped in red and white, and festoons of flowers and foliage and the Papal Court-of-Arms embossed on yellow flags were hung prominently: needless to say the spectacular effect of this combination was superb. The High Altar, with the statues of the Immaculate Conception and St. Anthony on either side and St. Joseph overhead, were artistically attended to. Outside the Cathedral, the grounds were decorated with poles and flags, bunting, streamers and pennons, the whole proclaiming that something extraordinary was to follow; but all this sank into insignificance when one stepped on the playground of All Saints' Institute. It faces Secunderabad and overlooks the village of Khothabusti, which has been regarded as the hot bed of epidemics. The enclosure, which admeasured about 100 by 50ft., was lined off with poles and flags and connecting streamers of all shades of the rainbow but carefully selected. The centre of attraction and admiration was the temporary stage erected on the west of this playground, where was placed the statue of the Immaculate Conception about fifteen feet above the base of the stage, and midway a portrait of Pope Pius X, below which was a tripod bearing a large vase intended to locate a beautiful bouquet of flowers that was to be presented at the evening's reception. It were love's labour lost to depict the scenic gorgeousness of the artistic decorations here, and the immediate mental suggestion would be that all this was the work and instinctive art of women; but the design was solely that of Father Pagani, the Parish Priest, executed and supervised by Father Mariani, Rector of All Saints' Institute—in a word, everything was grand.

Now to begin in regular order: At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 6th instant, His Lordship Dr. P. Vigano, the Bishop, assisted by the Master of Ceremony, Deacons and Sub-Deacons and a staff of acolytes, sung a Pontifical High Mass, preceded by the chanting of the "Te Deum." Herr Lushwitz presided at the organ and the choir was composed of Fathers Pagani, Magri, and Cornalbs, and Master Martins. The music throughout was Gregorian, but, unlike the Reformer Wycliffe who doggedly held that Church music was "jolly chaunting that stireth men and women to dauncing," it was by far intended to infuse devotion and solemnity. Indeed, the singing was exceptionally good throughout the service, and it would be absurd to attempt a word-description of the rendering and the consistency of blending of rich voices. To say the least, nothing better could have been expected or done. After the reading of the Gospel at the High Altar, the Bishop ascended the pulpit and delivered a very pithy address to his congregation. He took as his text that the Pope was the visible link that connected Christ and Christianity, and went on to show that it withstood for over nineteen hundred years the onslaughts of heresy, infidelity, agnosticism, indifferentism, atheism, socialism, and modernism; and that, by the Providence of God, at each age of these growths of un-Christianity, there came a suitable Pope to sit in the Chair of St. Peter to extirpate the evil or exorcise the devil. Similarly, His Lordship said, there was now a Pius X to combat the wickedness of modernism. Though comparatively brief, the address was a learned oration, and contained more substance than a five-hour speech in a House of Assembly. Later on the congregation was dismissed by the pronouncement of the usual *Ite missa est*.

Apart from the solemn aspect, the afternoon's function of the same day shewed the inner feelings of Catholics towards their Pontiff. On the temporary stage aforementioned—on either side of the high pedestal bearing the statue of the Immaculate Conception and another below exposing the portrait of His Holiness Pius X—sat the Bishop and his Vicar-General with a large number of priests, among whom there were some of the leading laity, facing a heterogeneous audience counting several hundreds. The spectacle was impressive and beautiful, considering the artistic decorations surrounding it. The proceedings began by a short prayer to the Blessed Lady and a small introductory speech by Dr. Vigano, the Bishop. The African Cavalry Band, kindly lent for the occasion by Colonel Sir Nawab Afsar-ul-Mulk, then played an overture followed by a charming chorus—"Domine salvum fac Pontificem"—sung by the Convent girls and boys of All Saints', after which Mr. Hugh Gough read the following address:—

MY LORD, REVEREND FATHERS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Agreeable to the wishes of His Lordship, I venture to address you briefly on this auspicious occasion, when we are gathered here to commemorate the Golden Sacerdotal Jubilee of our Sovereign Pontiff and Holy Father Pope Pius X (Joseph Melchio Sarto). His Holiness, who is the 258th successor of the Prince of the Apostles, was born at Riese (Diocese of Treviso), in the province of Venice, on the 2nd June, 1835. He was ordained priest on the 18th September, 1858, and was soon after appointed Parish Priest of Solzano and became successively a Canon in the Cathedral of Treviso, Dean of Canon, Professor of Church History in the Seminary, Chancellor of the Diocese, Vicar-General, and Vicar-Capitular. For two years he was Rector of the Seminary of Mantua, and then was appointed Bishop of that city on November 10th, 1884, by His Holiness Leo XIII. On June 15th, 1893, he was created Cardinal and appointed Patriarch of Venice. After the death of Leo XIII, he was elected Roman Pontiff on August 4th, 1903, receiving the votes of fifty out of a total of sixty-two Contavists. He took the name of Pius on account of the special veneration in which he held Pius VI, Pius VII, and Pius IX. He was crowned on the 9th August, 1903. The successor of the princely and learned Leo XIII is a man of humble origin, and his accession to the Papal Chair at a time when the Church appeared to be in need of an astute diplomatist to lead her against the attacks of modern infidelity, was regarded by some with dismay, but the result has confirmed and brought into bold relief the truth of our Lord's promise, that His Church is built upon a rock and against her the Gates of Hell shall never prevail. The five years reign of our revered Pontiff has forcibly demonstrated the fact that against the inscrutable ways and sometimes apparently foolish means employed by Divine Providence, the ends of the worldly-wise can never stand. The man of humble origin, the meek and simple Pastor, when decreed by Providence to rule over His Church, has combatted and overcome the onslaughts of her enemies with a courage and strength that have proved him to be a man of action rather than words and elicited the admiration of the Christian world. One of his most salient characteristics is his whole-hearted, self-sacrificing charity and love of the poor. He always deprived himself of luxuries and gave all he had to the needy. On one occasion his flock were anxious to present him with a watch, as they knew he was in need of one. Being sure, however, that if he received anything of value he would at once convert it into money for alms, they devised the somewhat ingenious method of having a valuable time-piece encased in a common metal cover, and thus deluded, I believe, the Holy Father uses that "tuppenny ticker" to the present day and boasts what good time it keeps. His solicitude for the welfare of his flock is shown in the concern which he exhibits in procuring holy and learned priests for their guidance. The taint of modernism that threatened to contaminate even the seminaries of priesthood was vigorously assailed and driven out through the personal exertions of the Holy Father himself. His widespread interest in all matters of social reform has been governed by keen common-sense and human sympathy. Of the numerous items in the programme of his regime none is more boldly sympathised than his action in asserting the independence of the Church in France, and amidst all the trials and humiliations of his Holy office, naught could have afforded him more comfort than the noble response of loyalty with which the entire body of French clergy endorsed and submitted to his decision. Nor were the laity wanting in edifying demonstrations of their loyalty on this trying occasion. I was present in a Provincial town in France little more than two years ago when, because they refused to carry out the iniquitous order of Government to break into the beautiful old Paroisse (Parish Church) to despoil it of its belongings, a Colonel of forty years' service and three of his officers were arrested, imprisoned, and subsequently dismissed with ignominy. Such is the incredible spirit of anti-religion that pervades the present day Government of ill-fated France that any officer or soldier who is observed to indulge in religious practices, go to church, or receive the Blessed Sacrament, is a marked man whose chances of advancement are absolutely blocked. It is unnecessary for me to detain you with more details on the life and deeds of our reigning Pontiff, because, for unavoidable reasons, we are somewhat late in celebrating his Jubilee, and you have already seen and read in our Catholic papers long and interesting accounts on the subject, which were delivered at the various meetings held in his honour at Bombay and elsewhere. My object is merely to invite you to join in expressions of homage on an occasion and at a time when the whole Catholic world is filled with sentiments of affection and loyalty towards the Holy Pontiff, who has so ably upheld the noblest traditions of our glorious Church, that "City seated on a mountain," which, amidst the darkness of infidelity, stands out to-day, a brighter witness than ever of the verity that "Magna est verita et prevalebit." Truly, Pius the Xth is a noble and lovable character, a worthy successor of his illustrious namesakes, and a Pope of whom we may be justly proud. I am sure you will all join with me in praying that God may lengthen and prosper his reign and bestow on our Sovereign Pontiff Pius the Xth the grace and strength he needs for his glorious work.

Immediately after this a little girl of the Convent ran up the stage, and bowing to the Bishop and clergy, placed a large bouquet of flowers in the vase which was awaiting it, the Band meanwhile playing a selection by A. Messenger, entitled "Veronique." Then came an address from the teachers and pupils of the local Catholic Institutions, which was read by a European lad named Renny, in a lucid and audible tone, doing great credit to the youngster. After a short preamble, Master Renny went on to say: "Though separated from us by thousands of miles of land and sea, we cannot but give vent to our sentiments of devotion and filial love, which we jealously cherish in our bosoms for our Great Pontiff, the Successor of St. Peter and Pillar of the Catholic Church. Our joy increases all the more with the knowledge that children are the special favourites of His Holiness, and that he spares nothing for their welfare, thereby resembling our Blessed Lord when he said: 'Suffer little children to come unto me.' We earnestly pray that God may bless the Pope's unflagging zeal and strenuous efforts with success in advancing his large flock in the path of virtue and sanctity, and that our Immaculate Mother, whom we particularly venerated this year in commemoration of her apparition at Lourdes fifty years ago, will bestow her special protection on Pius X. But as the Italian proverb says "joy and sorrow are near neighbours and alternate into every day realization," so also of our happiness to-day in being intermingled with sadness at the painful prospect of your Lordship's imminent departure to Rome. However it consoles us to know that ere long you will be at the Vatican before the Chair of Peter to offer our warm congratulations with our loyalty, respect, and affection, and to implore the blessing of His Holiness on us, your children, in a distant land. We wish your Lordship, finally, a safe journey and a speedy return in the full bloom of health, and redoubled energy to continue your noble work amongst us for many long years."

Following the above, a Tamil address was read by a Mr. Lazarus Pillay, but as I am not fully acquainted with the language, I am unable to give an English rendering, though it may be said, judging by style and gesture, that it resembled poetry from the Mount of Parnassus, for it was vociferously applauded by those who understood the Tamil language.

Quite the event of the evening was the address given *ex tempore* by the Very Reverend Father Civati, the Vicar-General, who seemed to be quite at home with the subject he was handling and voiced what he wanted to say in a manner that would induce even the deaf to hear. He opened by saying that this was a remarkable year because it more or less tended to place politics between the spiritual and temporal elements. First there was the commemoration of the Jubilee of the Apparition of the Blessed Mother at Lourdes, then the Jubilee of the Proclamation of the British Crown assuming the Empire of India, and lastly the Jubilee of His Holiness the Pope—all occurring within a week or so of one another. It was therefore plain that in these events—in themselves momentous and auspicious—there was an admixture of matters spiritual, political and temporal, but what that portends would be inconsistent to discuss. He then read the letter from the Hon'ble Mr. O'Dwyer, regretting his inability to preside on the present occasion, however delighted he would have felt, owing to his numerous engagements incidental to his approching departure from Hyderabad. Father Civati also read the text of a cable conveying the congratulations, well wishes, and prayers of the Catholics of Hyderabad to His Holiness the Pope, and then gave a biographical sketch of the Pope. He pointed out that Pius X was a unique man and a just pattern of Popes Gregory, Pius VII, and Pius IX at the Vatican. Of humble origin himself, Pius X was so completely placed in touch with all manner and stations of people that he was an adept in adjudging the requirements and idiosyncracies of all classes of humanity from the highest to the lowest. And if anybody at the time was fit to defeat the aims of modernism and other issues that were besetting the dignity of Christianity, it was, he said, His Holiness Joseph Melchior Sarto. The address was a lengthy but a most interesting one, and beautifully delivered.

Prior to the singing of the hymn, "God Bless our Pope," which was followed by "God Bless the Nizam" and "God Bless the King," Dr. Vigano distributed a few photograps of the Pope, bearing an autograph endorsement and the name of His Holiness, amongst those present whom his Lordship thought were devoted to furthering mission work.

THE HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The old and the beautiful City of Hyderabad is laid in ruins. The vicissitudes of four centuries and the labours of several dynasties were required to develop Hyderabad into a populous, prosperous and well-built City, while a few hours' ruthless flood was sufficient to raze a great portion of it to the ground and cause an enormous loss of life and property. This calamity has few parallels in the history of the world. After all, human work is unstable and transient, and simply helpless against the immense forces of Nature. The inroads of Nature's forces are irresistible. Man with all his intellectual flights and attempts at lordliness over creation has to bow down his head in humility and admit his weakness as a small unit in the immense and infinite cosmos of the universe.

Who could have ever dreamt that Hyderabad with its beautiful and stately structures, its Oriental and picturesque appearance and more than half a million of citizens, would be destroyed to the extent of about half of its dimensions within a few short hours. But such has actually been the stern and gloomy reality. The mandates of the Almighty are inscrutable.

The sad calamity has, however, its few redeeming features. It has called forth the noblest emotions of commiseration and heart-felt sympathy towards His Highness the Nizam from every quarter and as far as possible something is being done in various directions to extend a helping hand for mitigating the distress of the sufferers.

In this respect it is satisfactory to point out that Bombay has cut a good figure, for our City was the first to respond to the call of help and the despatch with which the Relief Fund was opened in Bombay by Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, the Sheriff of Bombay, is most creditable to the City and, in fact, reflects the charitable and generous instincts of its citizens.

I shall not allow this occasion to pass by without offering our thanks to His Excellency the Governor for his immediately calling upon the Sheriff to open the Relief Fund as well as to the worthy Sheriff himself for the zealous and sympathetic manner with which he has taken up the hint from His Excellency the Governor,

Now, Sir, this Relief Fund has mounted up to about a lakh of rupees and it remains to be seen as to what further contributions are made to the same before it is closed. In the first week of this calamity I had made an humble request to His Excellency the Governor to order the Sheriff to call a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, when His Excellency would have been requested to preside. His Excellency was unable to do this for some reason, but I am sure that if a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay would have been convened and presided over by His Excellency the Governor, the amount subscribed would have been far greater and the circle of the subscribers would have also been enlarged. The sum already subscribed, together with what is likely to be subscribed in Bombay and out of it, will be quite inadequate to give any substantial support to the Government of His Highness the Nizam, though it will help to a small extent the sufferers of this unparalleled calamity.

It is superfluous at the present moment to dwell on the tremendous nature of the calamity as the same has been fully delineated upon and described in your valuable journal. In the same way I may add that the most friendly and cordial relations existing between the British Government and that of His Highness the Nizam, the oldest ally in India, for the past century and a half, are also matters of history. And as a matter of fact the utmost sympathy of the British Government towards His Highness the Nizam in his grief, became most conspicuous, when His Majesty, our beloved King-Emperor Edward VII, expressed his condolences and sympathy towards His Highness the Nizam. And this noble example was followed by all high public personages and Officers of State, including His Excellency the Viceroy and their Excellencies the Governors of Bombay and Madras. It will thus be seen that sympathy towards His Highness the Nizam as well as towards His Highness' suffering subjects has been universal and that some practical steps have been taken in various quarters to raise Relief Funds to help the sufferers.

But, Sir, after all that is already done, or that is likely to be done, I am afraid, the total sum collected out of such Funds and contributions will not suffice to meet even half per cent of the enormous loss and damage which has overpowered and overwhelmed the City of Hyderabad. I shall not allow this occasion to pass by without taking note of the laudable interest evinced by His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur by contributing his share towards this Relief Fund and by setting a generous example to the Rulers of the other Native States of India, to do likewise and prove to the world that under the Suzerainty of the British Government, they are ever ready as members of one family to extend reciprocal help in times of dangers and calamities.

The generosity and the cosmopolitan charity of His Highness the Nizam towards others enmeshed in perils and calamities are proverbial. If a Mahomedan State ever helps and maintains Christian churches and Hindu temples and which is ever ready to help people in distress without any distinction of caste and creed, it is perhaps Hyderabad and Hyderabad alone. Hyderabad knows nothing of bigotry and it is absolutely free from religious prejudice. The present and past history of Hyderabad abound in such noble records that there is no need on my part to take up the brief of this Premier Native State under its present dire calamity.

What I do wish however to convey is, that with all our sympathies towards His Highness the Nizam, we shall practically be unable to achieve much. By this I mean that in comparison to the tremendous nature of the losses and damage that have overwhelmed Hyderabad, the quota of our help to alleviate the misery and the sufferings of people would form but an infinitismally small fraction.

The question, therefore, naturally arises, should we not be prepared to suggest extraordinary means to meet an extraordinary situation? My appeal is not to the citizens of Bombay alone, but to the Indians in general. Are we prepared to formulate and carry out a scheme by which we can contribute a substantial monetary support of at least a crore of rupees to the calamity-ridden City of Hyderabad and take a worthy share in the re-building of the ruined City?—Yours &c.,

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR.

IT has been decided to hold an International Exhibition at Turin from April to October, 1911, to celebrate the fiftieth universary of the Proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy. Foreigners and all industrial and commercial firms of all nations are invited to participate. The notification setting forth the aims and objects of the Exhibition and fuller particulars relating thereto has been published as a supplement to the last issue of the "Gazette of India" by the Commerce and Industry Department, besides being communicated to Local Governments and Administrations and to all Chambers of Commerce for the information of those concerned.

SPORTING NEWS.

ALDERSON POLO TOURNAMENT.

Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 11.

Three further games were played to-day and all three proved close and exciting, particularly the one between the Divisional Staff and the Miners, in which General Alderson played a really brilliant game and gave points to many a crack player in the field. A large number of spectators were again in the Pavilion, including the generous donor of the prizes, Mrs. Alderson, who stayed throughout the proceedings, which were most interesting from beginning to end.

FIRST GAME.

MOUNTED INFANTRY No. 2 vs. R. F. A. No. 1.

Major Rolandson	Major Spedding.
Lieut. Hasketh Smith.	Capt. Ramsden, A.D.C.
Lieut. Clements.	Lieut. Wallace.
Lieut. Stormy.	Lieut. Cree.

UMPIRES:

Lieut. S. C. Cudden and Lieut. Porteous.

FIRST CHUKKER.—From the throw in, Wallace for the Gunners met the ball and with a neat drive sent it whizzing up to M. I. posts, but before any damage could be done the M. I. got it away, only to find it back again and in less than a minute after the start the Gunners opened their innings with a goal and followed up the triumph a minute later with a second goal. With a few hot dashes up and down the field the chukker ended. R. F. A. 2 goals; M. I. nil.

SECOND CHUKKER.—Hitting out from behind the Gunners' posts the Gunners carried the ball to midfield, where the M. I. were on to it and hit it up to the Gunners' posts, and for fully a minutes the Gunners had a most anxious time, till Wallace rushed to the front and getting the ball away, coasted it along to the M.I. end, others being in full chase after him till Smith of the M, I. caught him up and returned the spheroid to midfield, where the Gunners cleared with it to the M. I. end and hit it behind the sticks when the chukker closed. R. F. A., nil; M. I. nil.

3rd CHUKKER:—Shortly after the start the Gunners made a dash for the M. I. posts, but failed to score, the ball having been hit by Spedding behind the flags. When it was in play again the Gunners continued to force the pace, and getting within shooting range, once again shot the ball through. A minute later the chukker ended with the ball in midfield where the M. I.. cleared with it. R. F. A., 1 goal; M. I., nil.

4th CHUKKER:—M. I. were first to get on to the ball and to hie away with it to the Gunners' end, where without much difficulty they succeeded in hitting their first goal. They now played an infinitely better game to what they had hitherto done, and pressing the Gunners for all they were worth, Rowlandson shot in a second goal, and the next instant the third goal was scored after a clean run down the field. The Gunners had their chance next, but in shooting for goal the ball struck up against the posts and then the chukker ended. M. I., 3 goals; R F.A., nil. Score—R.F.A., plus 4 7 goals; M. J., plus 4, 7 goals.

The tie was decided by an additional goal, which the Gunners scored a minute after the game was continued.

SECOND GAME.

DIVISIONAL STAFF VS. THE MINERS.

General Alderson	Capt Skipwith
Major Martin	Lieut Richardson.
Major Hocken	Lieut Boring
Lieut Cassim Shah	Lieut Binney

UMPIRES:

Capt. Furse and Major Barlow.

FIRST CHUKKER.—A minute after the start the Staff were up at the Miners' end, and manœuvering beautifully, scored their first goal. The Staff continued the attack, and before another minute elapsed scored a second goal. The pace went hot and fast up and down after this till the Staff struck for a third goal, but just missed fire. Divisional Staff, 2 goals; Miners, nil.

SECOND CHUKKER.—The Staff at once rushed the Miners' posts, the General having made a heading with the ball, but Skipwith galloped up in time and hitting it out of danger, carried it on to midfield, from where Binney drove it strong till he hit it behind the sticks. The General next got on to the ball and swept down the field till he got well within range, but in shooting for goal the ball went wide and the next instant the chukker ended in a blank. Divisional Staff, nil; Miners, nil.

THIRD CHUKKER.—With the ball in action a series of very fast runs followed, till the Staff worked the ball up to the Miners' posts, and were within shooting range when Skipwith chipped in and saved beautifully; but the Staff continued a vigorous attack on the Miners' posts and were more than once at the mouth of goal, but before they could manage to get the ball through, the bugle sounded the end of the chukker. Divisional Staff, nil; Miners, nil.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—Five minutes remained, and a minute from the Start staff hit a goal and followed up the achievement a minute later with a second goal. Some sticky play characterised the rest of the play. Divisional Staff, 2 goals; Miners, nil. Score—Staff, scratch, 4 goals; Miners, plus 3, 3 goals.

THIRD GAME.

26TH CAVALRY No. 1 vs. 26TH CAVALRY No. 2.

Lieut Moir	Major Faunce
Lieut Summers	Lieut Chaytor
Lieut Mowatt	Lieut Johnson
Jemedar Hukam Sing	Jemedar Rochan Sing.

UMPIRES:

Major Bremner.

FIRST CHUKKER.—Soon after the start No. 1 got up to No. 2 posts and hit a goal. Moir found his opportunity next, and running the ball down to No. 2 got within range, but No. 2 lot was on to it in a flash and cleared with it to the opposite end, but before anything serious could transpire the chukker ended. No. 1, 1 goal; No. 2, nil.

SECOND CHUKKER.—From the throw in Moir was on to the ball and drove it along to the No. 2 end, but it was not there an instant when Chayton rushed in and hit it back to midfield, and chasing it up, finished splendidly at No. 1 end, where the situation was saved beautifully by Mowatt. The next minute, however, No. 2 had the ball again within shooting range and this time shot it through. No. 1, nil; No. 2, 1 goal.

THIRD CHUKKER.—The opening play of the Chukker was characterised by very fast up and down runs till No. 2 got the ball in dangerous proximity to their opponents' posts and attempted to score, but were frustrated in the attempt by Faunce, who pulled the fat out of the fire in the nick of time, but No. 2 continued to force the pace, and getting once more within range, shot the ball through. No. 2, 1 goal: No. 1, nil,

FOURTH CHUKKER.—Soon after the start No. 1 hit a goal, and then followed some fast and exciting runs and in spite of the best efforts of both teams the Chukker and game ended in a tie. Score No. 1, scratch, 2 goals; No. 2 scratch, 2 goals.

The tie was decided after four minutes' play by No 1 scoring a goal.

BOWLS.

The recent revival of the ancient game of Bowls all over England having spread to Canada and the Antipodes, shows signs of a renewal of life in India. For many years the Bowling Club of Calcutta, Howrah and Karachi have flourished more or less and recently the game has been restarted at the Bombay Gymkhana. But in every place, so far as the writer is informed, the game has been played as in Scotland, on a perfectly level green. An attempt has now been made to lay down a really modern green with banks, ditches and a crown. The Bowling Green at the Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, which is to be opened on Saturday next by the Hon. A Mill Trevor, is 45 yards square and is crowned eight inches in the centre. The introduction of a bias to the green as well as to the ball, brings more science to the game and as each rink varies in bias the advantage gained by a perfect knowledge of the green is more difficult to acquire.

Several sets of Bowls bearing the official stamp of the Bowling Association have just arrived by the s. s. "Macedonia" and it is anticipated that much interest in the game will be evinced by old lovers of this truly national game.

LUCKNOW GYMKHANA.

Meeting Abandoned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 11.

Owing to paucity of entries the Lucknow Open Gymkhana Meeting for the 12th to 14th instant is cancelled.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE eighteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Wednesday afternoon, at 27 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Nowroji Jehanjir Gamudia, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

The following is the Directors' report:—

The Directors have now to lay before the shareholders their report with the balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1908. The cotton crop during the season was a poor one, and only 90,101 bales were pressed in your factories against 1,62,706 bales in 1906-07, and 1,24,692 bales in 1905-06. The new ginning factory which was erected in Etawah worked satisfactorily. Your Directors have since the close of the year purchased a press and ginning factory at Auraiya in the United Provinces, from which they hope to obtain satisfactory results. The profits of the year including Rs. 45,835-1-7 brought forward from last year's account amount to Rs. 1,94,388-15-11, from which your Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of Rs. 50 per share, which will absorb Rs. 1,56,250 and the balance Rs. 38,038-15-11 to be carried forward to next year's account. Mr. H. C. Wright having been a Member of the Board for twelve years tendered his resignation as a Director during the year owing to pressure of other work, which your Directors accepted with much regret.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen,—In proposing the usual resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts and for the sanction of the dividend recommended by the Board, I am sorry to have to lay before you to-day a balance sheet showing profits at a lesser figure than the one which we had the good fortune to lay before you during the last several years. The reason for this are patent to all of us. The cotton crop in India, especially in the districts we are concerned with, was a very poor one. The following figures of the total arrivals in Bombay for the twelve months ending 31st September last, will show you what a fall off there was in the crops. The total arrivals here of Oomras this year were 9,11,457 bales against 15,39,767 of the previous year which alone shows a fall of 6,28,310 bales. From the United Provinces where we have four factories the total arrivals aggregated 3,38,923 bales against 5,20,962 bales showing a difference of 1,82,040 bales, while Rajputana sent only 41,065 bales against 1,24,310 bales, in 1906-1907. From Broach the total arrivals numbered 2,68,600 bales which were less by 70,880 than those of the last year when the total arrivals numbered 2,79,480. In this year the crop in the four districts named fell off by 9,05,355 bales. You will thus see that the big reduction in our earnings this year is mainly due to the shortness of the crops. Of course I must add the severe competion we have to meet with now-a days is also a big factor in the poor results shown. However, we are thankful that we are able to present to you an account with profits which enable us to continue our dividend of 12½ per annum. The Directors consider that they had in previous years set aside such large sums out of profits to Depreciation, Reserve, and other accounts that they considered themselves justified this year under the circumstances above stated not to carry anything to these funds. The total of the Reserve, Insurance, and Depreciation funds as shown by our accounts now stands at over Rs. 14,00,000 against your capital expenditure of Rs. 25,06,980. As your paid-up capital is only Rs. 12,50,000 your funds now exceed it by a lakh and a half. This will at a glance show you the very strong position of your Company. In concluding, I must express my thanks to the chief agent, and all the offic

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

Reviewing the English cricket season of 1908 in the "Fortnightly," Mr. E. H. D. Sewell places among its interesting features the South African suggestion for a triangular contest every three years between England, Australia, and South Africa. The scheme, he says, was splendid on paper, but there its beauties and possibilities came to an abrupt stop, "for the simple and all-suffieing reason that Australia and South Africa cannot support two visiting teams during one and the same season—unless, of course, some Croesus came up to the scratch to stand the inevitable racket." But for the suggestion which was timed to appear just before the 1907 December meeting of county secretaries at Lord's, the meeting would, Mr. Sewell believes, have discussed the question of inviting an Australian team to England for 1909. "Though no direct invitation to the Australians to come in 1909 has been sent, it was" he says, "rather generally understood that having been put off their visit, which was due in 1908, owing to the South African visit of 1907, the Australians would surely be invited in 1909." Consequently, those in authority ought to have seen that,directly the triangular scheme was mooted, the first thing to get was not an expression of a desire for it on the part of the countries, but a promise of support for it from the Australians. Such consideration was due to Australia as England's old and powerful cricket antagonist.

At the same time Mr. Sewell is confident that no slight to Australia was intended, and he is equally sure that none of the Australian players thought there was. "All the same," he proceeds, "they refused to be a party to the scheme and said so very bluntly giving no reason for their refusal. This silence on their party was open to but one construction, and a great many people were not slow to put that construction upon it. This naturally placed the Australians in rather a bad light. But while most people thought that they would not join in a sporting affair—by now reduced to a tentative matter for one year only—because the prospect did not offer them as much money as the members of previous teams had made in England, there was one particularly absurd suggestion, which I can only ascribe to the cricket ignorance of the South African correspondent of a London daily. It was that the Australians are afraid to meet the South Africans. Any schoolboy can tell us that fear of anything in the world of cricket has never entered into the calculations of Australian cricketers, and the suggestion was quite unworthy of the sporting country whence it emanated."

Mr. Sewell (speaking, of course, from the English point of view) remarks that the position of the Australians was not improved when it became known that they adhered to their refusal, in spite of the fact that someone had offered to make good to them any loss they might incur on the year tournament. "Possibly," he adds, "a badly-worded ultimatum, early in July from the M. C. C. to the effect that,if you don't join in the triangular tournament, we don't want to see either of you," made the Australians more opposed to the meeting than they were originally, and if this is so, it is not surprising. Such a cable ought never to have been sent. Had it been couched in conciliatory language, it is surely more likely Australia would have reconsidered the position and have come." The "coup de grace" was given to the South African proposal by the two letters to "The Times," in which Messrs. F. S. Jackson and G. L. Jessop "made the action of our advisory board and the M. C. C. look foolish." Then, on July 30th, the advisory board met to consider whether they ought to telegraph Australia:—"Did not quite mean what we cabled last time. As you won't have triangular scheme please come on the old lines."

The upshot was that next day the M. C. C. invited the Australians for 1909. A provisional acceptance was received on August 5th, but according to Mr Sewell, it has raised a new difficulty.The Australians ask that a rest before and after each of the five test matches shall be one of the conditions of the agreement. In England the test matches,it appear, are not regarded as the "raison d'etre" of the tour, and, as it is the counties which really invite the Australians, those counties likely to be left out in the cold in order to give the visitors the rest they ask, naturally demur to the new suggestion.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th November.

491.—DRILLS.

No 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery on Saturday next the 14th instant at 5 p.m. for 6' B. L. C. Gun Drill.

Dress-in.—khaki and helmets.

Recruits,—plain clothes.

493.—PROFICIENCY CLASS.

A Proficiency Class will beformed shortly. Candidate should send in their names to the Adjutant.

495R.—ANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 15th inst, shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.

Arms will be available for issue daily from the Head-Quarters Office.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 12th November.

535.—Detail for the week ending 14th instant:—

Thursday, 12th instant—"L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

(2) "I", "K", and "M" Cos. parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

(3) Parade at the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m. for all Officers and N.C. officers.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday 13th instant—All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

536.—Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "E" Coy. with effect from this date:—

No. 4076 Cyclist R. H. Fido, to be Corporal to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 5422 Cyclist S. Varden to be Lce. Corporal to fill an existing vacancy.

537.—Transfer.—No. 6231 Vol. A. H. Bertram is transferred from "C" to "A" Company from this date.

538.—Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence from 15th November 1908 to 15th February 1909 to No. 5756 Lce-Sergt. G. Page, "E" Coy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

Dartmoor Prison has been the scene of another attack by a convict on a warder. The convict was reproved by Assistant-Warder Raper for laziness. He at once seized a sledge hammer and attacked the warder, who escaped the blow by jumping aside, and felled the convict to the ground with his staff. The convict again attacked Raper,but other warders arrived, and he was overpowered after a struggle.

BY THE WAY

THE GREEK PROFESSORSHIP AT OXFORD.

Mr. Gilbert Murray must now migrate from New College to the "House," because the stipend of the Regius Professor of Greek is paid from the revenues of Christ Church. This arrangement is the result of the compromise that put an end to an embittered controversy which distracted Oxford during the early sixties. A proposal to increase the salary of Jowett, then literally "rich on £40 a year," was opposed by Dr. Pusey really, though not nominally, on theological grounds. Pusey soon perceived his tactics were mistaken, and became pacific, but was unable to whip off his hounds—notably, Archdeacon Denison, "St. George without the drag on," who took riotous delight in religious wrangles. When the final settlement was announced to Jowett, he chirped out the characteristic comment: "I feel neither grateful nor ungrateful."

WANTED—A NATIONAL ANTHEM.

Can a national anthem be written to order? The attempt is about to be made in America, where neither "Yankee Doodle" nor "The Star Spangled Banner" has quite hit the mark. "My Country, 'tis of thee" reaches a higher standard, but is sung to a borrowed tune. The National Institute of Arts and Letters, of which Professor W. M. Sloane, of Columbia University, is president, is about to offer a valuable prize for a new national anthem, original in both words and music and a fit expression of the patriotism of the country.

"ALICE IN WONDERLAND."

It is forty-three years since "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" was published, and Mr. A. Mac-Mechan, in ths "University Magazine," refers to the book's popularity. By 1891, 83,000 copies had been sold. Of a cheaper "people's edition" 24,000 copies were insufficient to supply the demand within four years of the first issue; and the sale still goes on. More recently it has been published in a still cheaper form for six-pence, not to mention the pirated editions. Nearly half a million copies of the book must be in circulation, and at least five times that number of children have been made happy by its perusal.

COPPEE'S CATS.

Everyone who visited Coppee and was acquainted with his two cats will, the Paris correspondent of the "Author" states, be glad to hear that Mlle. Louise Read has adopted them, and that they will have for their companion the descendant of Demonette, the famous cat which was Barbey d'Aurevilly's faithful companion. The trio will from henceforth make their home with Mlle. Read, whom Barbey d'Aurevilly styled "la commissionnaire du genre humain."

A QUEEN AND HER BOOKS.

The Queen of Roumania contributes to the "Pall Mall Magazine" some thoughts about her library. She tells that only the modern French poets write the kind of verse her "ear can love": When I was thirteen (she adds) I recited "The Prisoner of Chillon," the "Odes of Horace," and "In Catilinam" in Latin, and know them still, and tried to read "Manfred;" when I was forty I couldn't! I thought it unbearable, lamentable stuff! I read Goethe's "Sorrows of Werther" at twenty-three, and laughed till I cried over the book, that moved former generations not only to floods of tears but even to suicide. I remember, when I was quite a little girl, seeing my mother and her ladies with eyes swollen with crying over "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and when, after I was forty, I read it. I wondered what they had cried for. She thought the "Luck of Roaring Camp" and "Baby Sylvester" so much more touching. "I could" (she says) "have cried over that!"

"AN IMPETUOUS READER."

"Carmen Sylva" describes herself as an "impetuous reader": I rush into books, and throw them on the ground sometimes, even trample on them!... I read a book in a day, or more often in a nigh... And I never skip, for that is an injustice to an author. I can say that I have lived though authors, and wandered by their side with the deepest love and gratitude; that I have nearly sworn at them, especially at my favourites, when I found them weak or untrue to their best selves. In my outward life I am never allowed to have an opinion. How can a queen have an opinion? She has to hear what other people think and say. But in my workshop, in the silence of the night, I think alone and talk to the eloquent friends around me, and try to understand their inmost soul; scold and contradict, love and adore, weep and laugh. "Oh, yes," "Carmen Sylva" exclaims, "I am perhaps one of the most impetuous readers existing."

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC BY BALLOON.

It is to be hoped that Dr. Frederick Fielding, the American aeronaut who proposes to cross the Atlantic by balloon, will be more successful than Mr. Wise, his predecessor in this daring project. It is thirty-five years since the New York "Daily Graphic" had an enormous balloon constructed to enable Mr. Wise, a famous aeronaut of the time, to realise his ambition to cross the Atlantic to Europe with the help of an easterly current which was supposed to flow constantly at heights above 10,000ft. The balloon, a leviathan of 400,000 cubic feet, was prepared; but Mr. Wise, who was doubtful of the quality of the material used in its construction, declined to start. His fears were justified, for when the balloon was three-quarters full of gas, it burst.

IRELAND FOR CENTENARIANS.

As might perhaps have been expected, Ireland seems to have produced the doyen of Old-Age Pension claimants in Charles Kelly, a county Donegal veteran, who is old enough to remember Trafalgar and was a full-grown man when Queen Victoria was cradled. There is no doubt that, whatever grievances Ireland may have, she cannot complain of her proportion of centenarians, who at the last census numbered just under 500, or more than could be found in France, England, and Scotland combined. And even more remarkable than this number are the ages many of these centenarians reach. To take only one year's records, among the Irish centenarians whose deaths were recorded in 1905, no fewer than fourteen had seen 105 years or more, and of these eight had passed their 110th birthday.

The striking chauffeurs, who are waging war on the New York Taxicab Company, and breaking the windows of hotels and restaurants employing taxicabs, have now enlisted, says the "Daily Mail," the services of a handsomely-dressed woman and a man in evening clothes to lure strike-breaking chauffeurs to unfrequented streets, where they are assaulted and left for dead.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER

THE CULT OF SIMPLICITY.

French women are thinking very seriously just now of their evening dresses, writes our Paris Lady correspondent. There is every temptation to do so, for evening gowns have taken upon themselves an "allure" such as they have not had for many a long year, and there are schemes to be seen in the white and gold salons of the rue de la Paix such as the most imaginative story-teller of fairy princesses and their wardrobes could hardly have evolved. In some of these gowns there is an extreme simplicity of line and decoration, the only object being to give a graceful and immaculate silhouette, while others are richly embroidered with touches of contrasting colour, which are calculated to make the gown stand out in relief in a crowded assembly, and others again have single giant motifs of broderie—one in front and one at the back of the gown—which focus all the luxury of the scheme, like the "peacock's eye" on a feather.

NEW METHODS OF DRAPING THE GOWN.

A satin over-dress, with a petticoat and corsage of some filmy material, is one of the favourite schemes and the salient point of these gowns is the method of drawing the folds of satin over the corsage from one shoulder to the waist, and securing them at each point with a large buckle, so that the greater portion of the under-dress is seen. This is much softer in effect, and consequently far more becoming to the majority of women than the square line of the decolletage in satin or velvet, marking it out with frigid regularity; and the long bias line cutting across the form from the left shoulder to the waist makes even a fairly stout figure look slighter by producing in one's mind a certain confusion between the actual outline of the figure and that of the gown. In some cases the line is followed by a border of satin blossoms, crushed closely together, and shading to a richer and darker tint than the gown.

CORN-COLOURED SATIN AND BROWN KINGCUPS.

For instance, on a gown of pale corn-coloured charmeuse over an under-dress of what was, apparently, rare old Limerick lace, just tinted the colour of a stained ivory carving—but which might as well have owed its antiquity to the mystic rites with coffee and newspaper which a clever maid knows how to carry out so successfully—a massed border of brown and gold shaded kingcups, in miniature, was carried all down the sweep of the gown, where it was swathed tightly round the form. A wide gold ribbon encircled the head like a wreath, placed just above the parting in front, and reaching almost to the nape of the neck behind, while a clump of brown kingcups appeared on each side. Beautiful old Renaissance brocades are used, as well as satin or Ottoman silks for the evening gowns—not stiff, like the Italian brocades, which were prepared to stand centuries of wear, and are as strong and resisting to-day as they were in the olden times—but as soft and supple as a petal, the gleams of gold or silver suggesting the threads of a cobweb gemmed with dewdrops and glistening in the sun.

WHITE BROCADE OVER PINK TULLE.

In the great Paris ateliers there is variety enough however, to suit even the women who have been inured to changes as rapid and sudden as sheet lightening, and the various methods employed by the different creators of modes are well worthy of description. A simple frock of rich white satin brocade, with a compact pattern repeated at wide intervals, was made in one piece with a square train. Where the satin was brought over the bust it formed a free horizontal fold, and was cut on the usual lines, being much higher on the right side than the left, where there was scarcely more than two inches of satin. This decided fall in the bodice was supplemented by an under-dress of pink tulle, in a rather deep shade, which formed a very low decolletage, while the same tulle was responsible for the plain, loose sleeves which fell nearly to the elbow.

CREPE-DE-CHINE AND GOLD BUGLES.

Gold-coloured crep-de-chine is almost a passion with the Frenchwoman nowadays, and a gown carried out in this shade and material was entirely typical of the trend of the moment. This was covered entirely in soutache embroidery, in the same tone, and was made in two pieces, a front and back, with the inlet panels of mousseline de soie visible at the sides. The front was cut into a point over the bust, and was fitted carefully to the figure falling to the feet in a straight, unbroken line, while the back was treated in the same way, and formed a long train, square at the base, which suggested a manteau de cour of the richest description. To accentuate the beauty of this gown, there was an inch-wide border of embroidery in flashing gold bugles and paillettes, while across the hem of the tunic this band assumed the dimensions of half a foot in depth, and was repeated again on the soft little corsage of white mousseline de soie, where it had the effect of binding together the gold train and the front apron-like panel. The short, loose sleeve, which reached barely to the elbow, was of pure white mousseline de soie, fedged with gold.

CHERRY-COLOURED SATIN AND BLACK LACE.

Cherry-coloured satin and heavy Spanish lace is another alliance for evening wear, which carries one back into the days of the Second Empire, only to realise what a vast difference there is between the dress of that period and the present. One of the leading couturieres has evolved a wonderful gown of cherry-coloured satin, with an over-dress falling nearly to the knees in front and almost to the hem of the gown behind, which is entirely composed of black, Spanish lace. In the middle of the back to give a little play to the tunic, the back lace is split open to show an insertion of black mousseline de soie, in the form of two long breadths lightly tied together, while in front, where the lace tunic is exceptionally short there occurs a band of creamy Venetian point, and below this a transparent band of black mousseline de soie, a bold touch of bright blue satin being introduced into the corsage.

FULL FUR CROWNS AND POPLIN BRIMS.

Hats with great soft fur crowns, almost of the Corday description, and wide brims of old-fashioned poplin, have taken a very important place among the new models, and stand as direct rivals to the draped fur toque. The trimming of these hats is something of a problem, and, so far, the milliners have voted solid in favour of flowers, and a very smart model, with a full skunk crown and a brim of dark fig-leaf green stretched poplin, was simply piled on one side with a huge duster of brown velvet Annunciation lilies, delicately shaded. Perhaps the most typical hat of the moment is a huge model with enormously wide satin brim encircled low down with a long fox skin, which is caught at some point with a large silver or gold water lily. The crowns of these hats are correspondingly low and flat, so that to any but a tall and stately woman a somewhat "flattened" effect is given which is hardly becoming. Quaint motoring bonnets of smooth fur have, besides, made their appearance, and with a coat of the same pelt to match, have an undeniably picturesque and piquant effect, with long veils of ninon in a shade to correspond, making a complete study in black, grey, or brown, even to the tint of the gloves or the shoes. White hats have never been more discountenanced than they are at the present moment but magpie effects, in the form of large black hats, lined with white and trimmed with a conjunction of black feathers and black and white lilies, make a very smart acompaniment to the plain black Directoire dresses, especially when a touch of pure white fur is added as an accompaniment. An alliance which is always becoming alike to dark or fair women, and which is particularly successful in the realm of millinery, is that of rich purple and deep wine red. Hats in purple silk encircled with swathing of tulle to match, over under-veilings in wine red, have, as additional trimming, huge clumps of purple and red double dahlias, carried out cleverly in velvet and silk combined, while another scheme which is equally successful is that of a model of soft purple beaver in the huge "Coventanter" shape, trimmed with one immense wine-red plume caught with a purple moire buckle.

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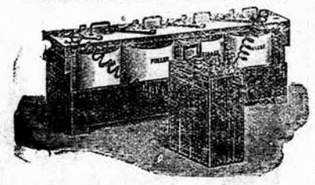

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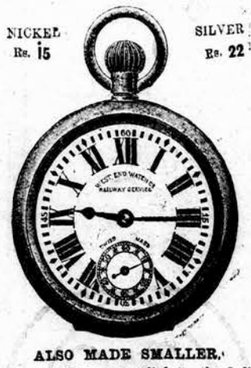

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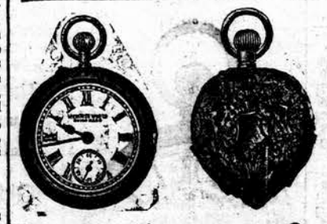

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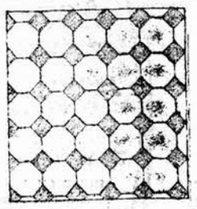

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"My little son's eczema started when he was seven weeks old, his head, face, shoulders, neck, and arms suddenly becoming red and rough, just the way one's hands turn if one dabbles in water a great deal. A doctor saw it was eczema, and did his best for six months, without avail. The child's condition went from bad to worse, the affected parts becoming one solid sore. He was a pitiable sight, crying nearly all the time and quite exhausting himself in his efforts to allay his torturing skin by rubbing and scratching. We were almost despairing, thinking it meant either death or lifelong suffering, but Cuticura Ointment was at last applied, and within a few hours Mrs. Cooper said she noticed a change for the better. After three days' treatment it was quite apparent that a complete cure had been effected. In a week his skin was perfectly clear. Really, I should never have believed it if I had not seen it myself. This was two years ago, and my child has never had the slightest return of any skin irritation, and is now the perfect picture of health. I cannot too strongly express my gratitude for what the wonderful Cuticura has done for us. I am only too pleased to show the child to any one who calls to verify this marvellous cure. William Cooper, 246, Murchison Rd., Leyton, London, N. E., July 4, 1907."

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Substitute for Electric Arc Light
REQUIRES NO MACHINERY
Burns ORDINARY CHEAP Kerosine Oil
Storm and Rainproof Lamps
of 500 to 1,500 c.p.
Strong and Simple in Construction
EASY TO WORK
Can be quickly fitted up without any difficulty or much expenses.
COST 5 PIES per hour for 1,000 c.p. LIGHT
15 per cent. cheaper in up-keep than any other Compressed Kerosine Oil Lamp.

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MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: WN & ABC (5TH EDITION).

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 11,

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 7/16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	96 1-4	1-4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 3-4	1-4	
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	62 9/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 1-16	1-8	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1-16	1-8	
do. in New York ...	49 7-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·10 1-2	0-1	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·45 1-2	1-4	
do. do. do. New York.	4·85 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	2 1-4	1-8	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills ...	2	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1/4	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.
Bills on Madras ...Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Good demand
Futures	...Steady
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Steady
Total Sales	...10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 1,000 "
Imports	...42,500 "
Mid-Americans	5·07+09
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...8 1/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.
4·72	4·71	4·71	4·71	4·72
—03	—03	—02	—02	—01
Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.	
4·72	4·73	4·73	4·73	
—02				
—01				

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	186,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	70,000 "
Exports to Great Britain. ...	55,000 "
Do to Continent	7,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·35 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of Dec. 9·06—03	Declined owing to Southern selling of futures in the local market and to receipts running above expectations.
Do. do. March 8·90—01	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 15-16—unchanged.
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·79—85
Do. do. March 8·84—01
Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 55 1-2 Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Nominal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 56—Nov.-Dec. H. A. & D. Sellers.
Brown Cawapore 49 1-2 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¾ unchanged.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s. 1 1/2d.
Months of Shipment—This and next—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Firm.
Metals :—

Copper Braziers	...87 7
Yellow Metal...	...6 5/16d.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [11TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Rs. ...	1,000	Dubai	M Laree
1 Parcel Silver.	47	London	Hongkong Bank
8 Boxes Silver.	5,573	Bhavnagar	M Dalajee

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. " 5th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. " 5th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. " 14th July.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 3 per cent. per annum. The money market is very easy.

Exchange :—
There is no change in rates to-day. The market is opened at 1s. 3 7-8d., for telegraphic and demand and 1s. 4 1-16d. for 3 months' sight credits. The latter rate was available for two mails but scarcely any bills were offered. To-day being Council Bill day the Banks as usual closed early for Exchange business. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 7-8d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 7-8d. to 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	108 1-4
Do 4 months' sight—Marks	137 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	128 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ..	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ..	168 3-4

Government Paper :—
The market opened steady at 94 9-16 ready and 94 1-2 for the settlement. Not much business has been reported but the bears have been trying to cover and at the close quotations are 1-16 higher. Calcutta quotations are advised as 94 11-16 ready and 94 5-8 for delivery a month forward.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94-16
1st Settlement	" 94-9

Bullion :—
On Tuesday Bar silver in London advanced 1-8 to 23 1/16th for ready and for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-8 better at 49 7/8. Locally the Market opened at 58 5/8 ex duty for ready but the Bazaar dealers have been selling, the market closing quiet at 58. Forward quotations are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	26	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	26	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	26	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	58	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	58	9	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	58	9	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Our market opened steady and unchanged and during the morning there was little enquiry for new crop by exporters. At Colaba Japan shippers were enquiring for Damangaon-Poolgaum and Nagpur for January delivery, and business was done in these styles, as also in Yeotmal for December delivery. The market closes steady as under
In old crop ready there is some demand; by shippers and mills, and there is also an enquiry for ready Bengals new crop. Some new Sheogaum was sold yesterday, on stamped bales, at Rs. 208 for this month's delivery.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	235	Mar. 09
Good M. G. Broach	229	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	212	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	204	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	198½	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	197½	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	190	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	184	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	190	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	181	"
Fine F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	169/70	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	8,000 Bales
Total Imports	21,600 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·72	4·71	4·70	4·71
unchg'd		—01	unchgd

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July	July.-Aug.
4·72	4·72	4·73	4·73	4·72

unchgd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is firmer and business has been done at the following rates :—

Ready... ...	Rs.	8 4 0	B. T.
May... ...	"	8 0 0	R. T.

Rapeseed —
This market is also firmer with a fair enquiry. We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	8 9 0	B.T.
Ready Yellow Gujerat	"	9 7 0	
Brown Cawnpore, Apl.-May	"	8 2 6	R.T.

Gingellyseed :—
Prices are steady but there is little business doing. Quotations are :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	Rs.	45 8 0	
Mimbara	"	46 4 0	
White Khandeish	"	47 0 0	
Black Kutni	"	42 0 0	

Poppyseed :—

Ready Rs. 9 10 0	Apr.-May	Rs. 9 11 0	R. T.

Tone—Firm.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	30 8 0	

Tone.—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	25 0 0	Rs. 22 8 0 Jan-Feb

Tone—Quiet.

Mowrasced :—

Ready	Rs.	6 14 0	

Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts—

Jan-Feb	Rs.	41 0 0	

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Wheat :—
The market is again firmer and we quote as under:—

White Delhi, April-May...	Rs.	5 0	0 R. T.
White Pussi 95 p.c.	"	6 0	0 "

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay			1,470
India			67½
Indian Specie Bank			51 1-2

Mills :—

David			430
Empress			370
Kohinoor			838 1-2
Manookji Petit			3,330

Presses :—

New Mofussil			680

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co			130
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary			350
Central India Mining			400
Colaba Land and Mill... ...			1,120
Treacher & Co			600

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej			560
Amritsar-Patti			120
Tapti-Valley			415

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	3,203	bales.
Wheat	1,217	cwts.
Linseed	3,316	"
Rapeseed	1,507	"
Gingellyseed	14,911	"
Poppyseed	219	"
Groundnuts	184	"
Castorseed	6,872	"
Rice	2,107	"
Myrabollams	2,657	"
Cottonseed...	2,878	"
Mowraseed...	2,878	"
Gram	110	"
Jowar	3,183	"
Maize	95	"

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 11th November :—

Mines.	Shars.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 16 9	£0 18 0
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 5 0	£0 6 0
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 16 9	£0 18 3
Champion Reefs...	2s.	6d.	£0 6 0	£0 7 0
Hosur Gold ...	£1	15s. 4d	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	.....	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 4 6	£0 5 6
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 3 0	£0 4 0
G. F. Mysore ...	£1	£1	.....	£0 0 3
Glenrock, Ind....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 4 6	£0 5 6
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	.....	.....
Hutti ...	£1	£1	£1 1 3	£1 3 9
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£1 17 6	£2 2 6
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Kempinkti New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 6
Mysore Gold ...	10s.	10s.	£4 15 6	£5 0 0
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Mysore West ...	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Nundydroog ...	10s	10s.	£1 5 0	£1 7 6
Oregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 14 10½	£0 16 4½
Oregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 2 6	£1 5 0
Burma Ruby Mines	£1	12s.	£0 9 6	£0 10 6
Sanyli Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
N. Mysore Mang...	£1	15s.	£1 7 6	£1 10 0

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 7TH NOVEMBER 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09	£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 7th Nov 1908. By Council Bills ...	£3,554,460
By Gold	£2,40,248
Balance to be remitted from 8th Nov. 1908 to 31st March 1909 ...	£14,705,292

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,470
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	67½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,520
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Commercial Bank of	P. 100	100	6 "	68½
India	O. 50	50	1½ "	18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	51½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	280
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
	£25	£12·10	6 "	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1·15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	515
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	180
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	675
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	xd500
Century	100	100	50	360
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,760
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,120
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	360	25	280
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	115
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,135
David	250	250	20	460
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	370
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,500
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	155
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	320
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	182½
Jawraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	810	75	993
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	832½
Leopold	100	100	3	55
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lukshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,490
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,380
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,225
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	205
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 725
Phoenix	100	100	5	107½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rahman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,000
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	580
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,525
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	270
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd1,380
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,330
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	620

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	530
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 "	120
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 "	xd 415
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 "	xd 105

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Aibert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Brent's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	172½
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	150
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	133½
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	255
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	685
New Berar	500	500	40	510
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	490
Surat City	1,000	200	20	245
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	490
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 399
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¼	c-o 12
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	130
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,100
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	62½	62½	8½	xd 2,525
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 153
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nil.	134
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	34
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	350
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	285
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd.400
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	18	135
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	500	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	ii.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	5	p.c. 13½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	53
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	450
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	22
Syndicate.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	C. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 12
	D. 30	30	...	
	P.150	30	...	52
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 280
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 14	xd 33
Tyrocher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	900

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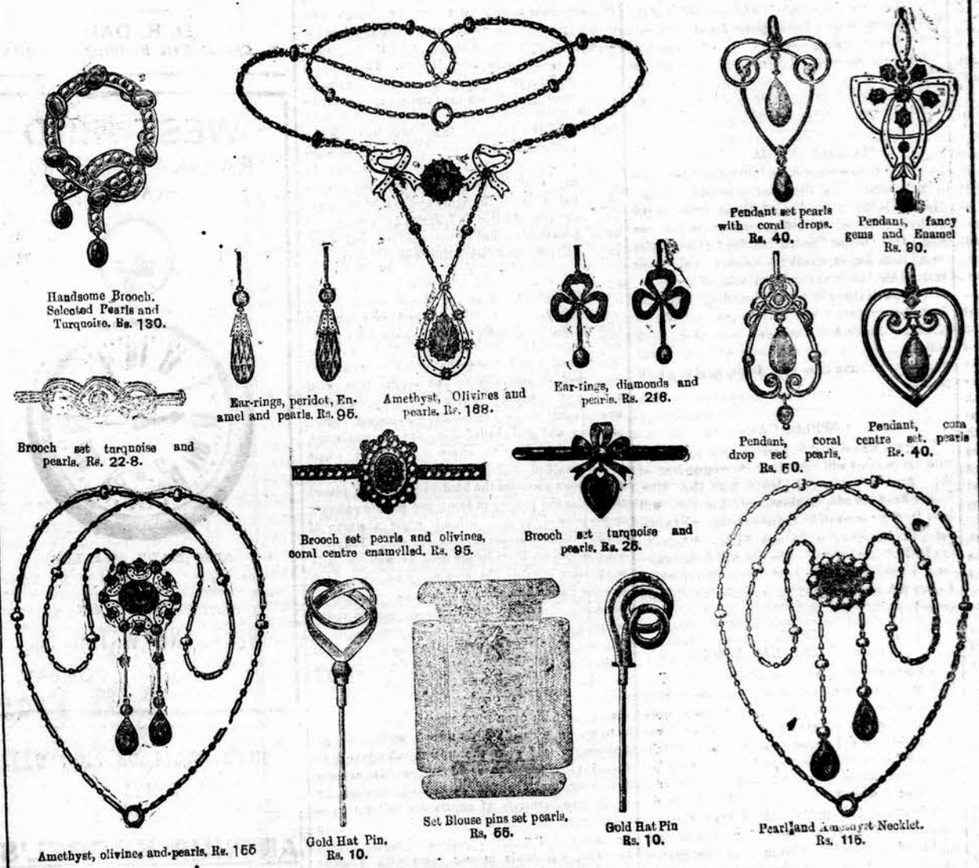

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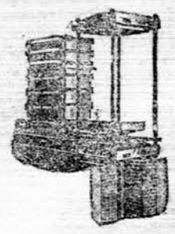

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

OOTACAMUND.

OOTACAMUND, 7TH NOV.—We are having brought sunny days with cold nights. There is a distinct nip in the air, which is indicative of frosty weather not being far off.

I have not heard of any special bags made this season. Mr. W. Ward, the District Board Engineer, secured a fine saddleback on the Kundahs, and Mr. A. S. Crum another. Mr. Wilson, the Conservator of Fisheries, is up here, and I understand the question of a further importation of trout ova is now before Government. It is hoped to call a general meeting of the Nilgiri Game and Fish Preservation Association early in December, when the propositions by Mr. A. M. Kinloch will be considered.

Mr. Gales, Engineer-in-Chief of the Coonoor-Ootacamund Railway, will be leaving us in about a week's time after handing over the Coonoor-Ootacamund Railway to the South Indian Railway Company as his services have been requisitioned by wire to start work on the Sara Bridge at once. The largest piece of complete work here in connection with the extension of the Nilgiri Railway line in Ootacamund is the station at Metucherry, which has been given out to a local contractor for the sum of Rs. 60,000. The building, unlike the station at Coonoor, will only be one-storeyed.

During the week Major Niblock, I.M.S. took, charge of the Civil Surgeoncy of this Station and the Honorary Secretaryship of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, relieving Major Illington, I.M.S., who goes to Madras to take charge of the Government Maternity Hospital, in relief of Major Giffard, I.M.S.

Mr. Francis, I.C.S., will not be relieved in Malabar till about the end of the year and that Mr. J. H. Robertson, I.C.S., the Collector, will not be leaving us till the beginning of next year. He will in all probability dispose of the Conoor Officers' case before he relinquishes charge as other records from the High Court are expected here soon after the 12th instant.

The shooting of stray dogs is causing some excitment here, and two cases are occupying the attention of the Sub-Magistrate. In one Mr. Smith, of the N. V. R. who undertakes to shoot dogs for the sum of two and three annas each, is charged with wounding a child while shooting a dog belonging to the parents in the latter's compound. The complaint is supported by a medical certificate. In the second case a Municipal peon has been charged under Sections 429 and 336 I. P. C. under the following circumstances. On the 9th October the accused is alleged to have shot a dog belonging to a butcher, and which is valued at Rs. 50. A sepoy deposed that the shot from the second round fired hit the ground four feet in front of him and that if he had at the time advanced a few feet round the mutton stall corner, he would have been shot. Mr. Smith states that he gave the gun to the accused to hold and left the market for a few minutes, warning the accused that that the gun was loaded, and that the accused fired on his own initiative. The accused admitted having shot the dog and hit the market wall with the second round fired, but pleads that he did so in the presence of and under the instructions of Mr. Smith.

COIMBATORE.

Coimbatore, 8th Nov:—Mr. F. R. Hemingway, I.C.S., Acting Collector, handed over charge of the District to Mr. F. C. Parsons, I.C.S., yesterday, and left in the evening with Mrs. Hemingway for Colombo on their way Home.

Mr. T. P. Peake, who handed over charge of the office of the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, to Mr. F. A. Lodge on the 5th instant, leaves for Home this week.

The Coimbatore College having defeated the London Mission High School by 2 goals to nil, proceeded to Salem last week for the final competition in connection with the Stone Football Shield. The Salem College team which was the best in that district, defeated the Coimbatore team by 1 goal to nil and won the Shield. The Shield now goes to the Salem College from the Coimbatore College, who were the holders last year.

Mrs. P. R. Narayana Iyer, wife of the Deputy Director of Revenue Survey and Settlement, gave two entertainments last week, one in honour of Mrs. Hemingway, the wife of our departing Collector, and Miss Thompson, and the other in honour of Mrs. and Miss Broadfoot, the wife and the daughter of our District Judge. The house was tastefully decorated on both occasions, and the hall presented a beautiful appearance. The granddaughter of the hostess, aged about ten, entertained the guests both with vocal and instrumental music. Before departing the guests were garlanded.

Among Vellalas a man apparently possesses the right of marrying his sister's daughter; and, except under very exceptional circumstances, such as deformity of mind or body, this right the man is unwilling to forego. The following case from a village about fifteen miles from the Kodumudy Railway Station illustrates the extent to which a breach of this right of the uncle operates on a man's mind:—Kuttia Gounden, a ryot aged about 30, expected that the daughter of his sister (who was married to his maternal uncle), would be given to him in marriage. This was all practically settled about two years ago, and the prospective bridegroom also received a small plot of land in anticipation. Unfortunately, Kuttia stole a sheep somewhere, and was convicted and sent to jail. The father and mother of the girl thought that for this conduct the man could not be given their daughter in marriage, and eventually married her to a third person. Kuttia Gounden resented this and, it is alleged, that one day he suddenly came upon the father of the girl, dragged him some distance, abusing him and eventually stabbed him to death, while the wife of his victim was crying out for help. Two of the people who were at work near by came up and arrested Kuttia Gounden and and the villagers collected. The man died and Kuttia was brought before the Sessions Judge, charged with the murder of his uncle, because the latter had refused to give his daughter in marriage to him. The accused confessed his crime, but said that he had attacked his uncle in self-defence. Before the Sessions Judge also he raised the same plea, alleging in support of it the existence of injuries on his person when he was handed over to the Police. The Assessors found that the accused was guilty of murder, and the Judge has reserved judgment.

NAGPUR.

6th November. The fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the Crown of the Government of India passed without any overt celebration here. It is a pity that notice of the King-Emperor's Proclamation was not published a day or two earlier. As it was, no time was allowed for any sort of "tamasha". A few prisoners were released and the editor of the "Hindi Kasari" tendered an apology for the articles which landed him in custody. How far the latter event is connected with the King's Proclamation I do not profess to know. The two things syncronize sufficiently accurately to make it easy to mention them together.

The Chief Commissioner's speech at Amraoti is one of the great topics of conversation. All are agreed in regarding it as a "tour de force" striking the right note at the right time. Copies of the speech translated into Mahrathi will shortly be scattered broadcast through the provinces. The comments one hears are not without interest and are sometimes amusing. Referring tothe passage which dealt with the great increase in the Indian personale of the various services one old fellow was heard to remark that the introduction of the native element was not a thing to boast of "Why does the sahib lay stress on that" said this loyalist, "We prefer the sahibs to govern us." The point about the tribute was admirable. It is difficult to realise how many people of this land imagine that they are a tributary province of the Empire. We should not hear so much of the "drain" if the fact of Mr. Craddock's speech were disseminated more widely.

The preparations for the exhibition are now practically complete, and the only anxiety of Mr. Low and his secretaries is that the actual exhibits are not coming in rapidly enough. Applications continue to pour in: but with their proverbial unpunctuality the actual exhibitors put off their consignments till the morrow. The local enthusiasm increases daily. All sorts and conditions of men offer their services gratis or with the expectancy of reward, as the case may be. The embryo national volunteers of the place now volunteer their assistance as "helpers" a word which has suddenly sprung into fashion. In addition to the noble pavilion which he has erected at a cost of Rs. 25,000 Dewan Bahadur Kasturchand Daya is now putting up a building for the exhibition of his fine collection of jewellery. Mrs. Roe, the indefatigable secretary of the ladies' section, has not in vain applied the art of the unfortunate widow to induce the possessors of jewellery to exhibit and the show of jewellery should be an excellent one. Many distinguished visitors are expected, and among them the Maharajah Scindia.

Next week will be full of functions. On the 7th takes place the installation of the Worshipful Master of Lodge Corinth followed for a dinner at which all the leading residents will be present. On the 9th the Chief Commissioner will formally open the Nagpur-Nagbhir Railway; and a special train will take the invitation holders to and from Nagpur. The 12th will see the opening ceremony of the Exhibition and the following evening the Chief Commissioner gives a ball at Government House.

PEHAWAR GYMKHANA.

Thanks to the indefatigable exertions of the Hony. Secretary, Captain G.B. Marriott, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, a very sporting programme was arranged and a capital meeting brought off on the 5th November. The attendance, which was not particularly good, included Lord Kitchener and his Staff and Sir James and Lady Willcocks, while General Anderson ated as judge, ably assisted by Major England, A. V. C. The officers, 19th Lancers, were "At Home" in the enclosure, and though many of them were absent on duty connected with the Commade-in-Chief's visit, the few officers by whom they were represented made capital hosts, and re-doubled their efforts in entertaining to make up for the paucity of their numbers. Several sportsmen came from Nowshera and Rawalpindi for the event. The following were the results:—

Private Sweep Stakes.—A Sweep Stakes for any horse that has been purchased on casting from the Indian Cavalry, provided that it be the "bona fide" property of an officer at present serving in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment at time of entry. Weights—W.A. and C. raised 3st. Distance—R. C. (steeplechase.)

Captain Marriott's Probyn, 10st 8lbs (Mr. Nowall), ... 1
Mr Barney's Whistling Rufus, 11st 1lb (Owner)..... 2
Mr Sinnott's Shoveller, 12st 3lbs (Mr Rimington)..... 3
Major Spearman's Shot Over, 12st 3lbs (Mr Macartney)..... 4

Won by four lengths; three lengths between second and third. Time,—3min. 39secs.

The Horse Chase.—Distance, 1 1/2 miles.

Mr Peto's Melody, 12st 7lbs (Owner) 1
Mr E Lorimer's Lagoon, 12st 3lbs (Owner).... 2
Major Chaplin's Prince Olaf, 12st 3lbs (Mr Whitby)..... 3

Also ran: Renown and Redskin.

Won in a canter by twenty lengths.

The Pony Chase.—Distance—R. C.

Mr McLeod's Brisbane, 12st 8lbs..Mr Whitby 1
Mr Fielden's Richmond, 12st 4lbs.....Owner 2
Captain Poole's Fatted, 13st...Mr Bannerman 3

Also ran: Dudds (fell), Billy, and My-world-if I-catch-you-bending.

Won by half a length; 10 lengths between second and third.

The Polo Scurry.—Distance—3 furlongs.

Mr Fielden's Fanchette, 12st 7lbs .....Owner 1
Mr Harcourt's Feluce, 10st 7lbs ...Mr Gover 2
Captain Toogood's Mick, 10st 7lbs ..... Captain E Gordon 3

Also ran: Camelia, Red Lion, Jupiter, and Daod.

Won easily by three lengths; a neck divided second and third. Time, 42 1/2secs.

The Bara Plate—Distance—5 furlongs.

Colonel T. O'Donnell's Necklace, 12st 10lbs. (Captain Toogood)..... 1
Mr. Gover's Prince Charlie, 11st 1lb (Owner), 2
Mr. Parker's Lady Virginia, 10st 13lbs (Mr. Fielden)..... 3

Also ran: Mirhbani.

Won hard held by two lenghts; three lengths divided second and third. Time—1 min. 13 1/2 secs.

The Jamrud Stakes:—Distance—7 furlongs.

Captain Toogood's Broome 11st 10lbs (Owner) 1
Mr. Sinnott's Red Lion 9st 5lbs (Captain Hawdon) 2
Mr. Harcourt's Feluge, 11st 4lbs (Mr. Gover) 3

Also ran: Liberal.

Won by one length; two lengths between second and third. Time—1 min 48 secs.

The Michnee Plate.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. W. Graham's Achievement, 11st 9lbs (Captain Toogood 1
Major Westmorland's Lady Grizel, 11st. 7lb. Mr. Nowall..... 2
Captain R. Gordon's Wait-a-Bit, 11st. 7lbs (Captain E. Gordon) 3

Also ran: Whirlwind.

Won by three lengths hard held; a head divided second and third.

The Dealers' Race fell through owing to the failing light. It will be observed that Captain Toogood did the "hat trick."

"BATTLING" NELSON, champion light-weight pugilist of the world, has been converted, says our Chicago correspondent, to Methodism, by the Rev. S. A. Dennis, of Hegewisch, and almost every man, woman, and child in the place has followed suit and joined the church.

A MEETING of Mr. Hall Caine's supporters was held at Ramsey in connection with his candidature at the forthcoming General Election for the Manx House at Keys. Intimation had been given that the novelist intended to withdraw from Manx politics through his inability to attend to his duties. The feeling of the meeting was to support Mr. Caine on condition that he promissed to attend the House of Keys more frequently, and a resolution was carried asking him to meet and confer with the general committee.

MEN AND MATTERS.

HALDANE AND THE SUBMARINE.

IT is not generally known that Mr. Haldane, of the War Office, has a brother living in Oxford, Mr. John Haldane, Professor of Physiology in the University. He is the Government expert on ventilation, and in fact on anything to do with air. In his capacity of expert he recently paid a visit to Portsmouth, accompanied by his son, aged thirteen. The object of the visit was an inspection of submarines, and the small boy was naturally excited at the idea of seeing the interior of one of these strange machines. But naval regulations are strict. No one is allowed on a submarine unless on duty—not even a Cabinet Minister's nephew. The little fellow was very despondent when he was refused. Then his knowledge of his father's science came to the rescue and he cried out: "Why, dad, who's going to work the lime apparatus?" Mr. Haldane owned that he would have to teach someone the working for this special test of ventilation. "I understand how to do it. Let me come as your limeman." In this way the shrewd boy succeeded in getting on to a submarine on duty.

A CHESTERTONIAN LETTER.

Before Mr. Chesterton reached his present summit of fame, a literary-minded schoolboy had the cheek to write to him complimenting him on his power of "hitting the public in the eye," and declaring a youthful ambition to learn to write English. Mr. Chesterton, with his well-know generosity sent this reply, now printed for the first time; "My Dear Sir,—Thank you so much for your letter. I only write this one in order to show you finally and upon documentary evidence that I cannot write English any more than you—I also am trying to learn to do so. The most usual and fruitful way of learning is to write books. They sometimes pay you for doing it and the reviewers look after the mistakes I don't know whether I ever hit anyone in the eye, but I am quite sure that the way to do it is to have that organ in oneself which is described as single—that is, to write what you darned please.—Yours sincerely, G. K. Chesterton."

BOURCHIER, HAMLET AND THE DOG.

A good story is told of Mr. Bouchier when he was acting as Hamlet while a student in Oxford. A stray dog took advantrge of the free list, with the result that its entrance on the creaking stage altered the soliloquy of Hamlet to run in this way: "What dreams may come when we have shuffled off this—this cursed dog—must give us—dash!" This interjection served as a cue for the entrence of a mongrel spaniel. The meeting was by no means an "entente cordiale." Very soon the sporting undergraduates began to make bets on the contest, and Arthur Bourchier's reflections "To be" were proved "Not to be," and in literal fashion went to the dogs. A little later Mr. Bourchier succeeded in getting his degree, and went on the stage, thus fulfilling the compact with his father, who said; "First get your degree, and then you shall have my consent to go on."

THE BELGIAN SHAKESPEARE."

"Had there not been one William Shakespeare, there had not existed Maurice Maeterlinck:" in these words has the author of "Pelleas and Melisande"—whose latest play "Bluebeard" was recently produced—confessed his indebtedness to English genius. Maeterlinck's passion for the bard, indeed, almost amounts to workship, and he must have felt flattered beyond measure when some enthusiastic critic hailed him reverently as "the Belgian Shakespeare." Although opinions differ as to the appropriateness of this high-sounding title, it is universally admitted that Mactertinck is one of the most profoundly suggestive thinkers in Europe to-day, and his wonderful faney and brilliant writing will insure him a warm corner in the heart of posterity. Maeterlinck's allegiance to Shakespeare has caused him to be very bitter against Tolstoy, whose attack on the Shakespearean plays has created so much controversy. "Tolstoy," says Maeterlinck, "now gives to the world poor, feeble messages of morbid resignation—messages such as might have been conceived and elaborated by a monk of the year 1000 or by a sick beadle."

THE OUT-OF-DOOR LIFE.

In private life M. Maeterlinck is by no means the dreamy mystic that his writings would lead one to suppose. He has a great liking for the out-of-door life, and goes in ardently for canoeing, cycling, and skating. Boxing, too, is another of his hobbies, and he has written in eugolistic terms of the "noble art." Occasionally, however, the dreamy side of him exerts itself in every day affairs, as, for instance, when some time ago he absent-mindedly examined the inmost parts of his motor-car with a lighted candle, causing an explosion that might easily have had disastrous results.

THE DEAN OF MANCHESTER.

Bishop Welldon, the Dean of Manchester, who has been deploring the evidences of effeminacy among the sons of rich families, is one of the most outspoken dignitaries of the Church. Some time ago he caused a mild sensation by reviving the old "not-at-home" question—the question as to whether, when the mistress of the house does not wish to receive visitors, she is morally justified in telling her servant to say that she is 'not-at-home,' and he is ever ardent in condemning the petty weaknessess of conventional life. Dr. Welldon is a noted educationalist, and while he was headmaster of Harrow it was said that the boys preferred being at school to being at home. In appearance Dr. Welldon is not unlike Mr. Haldane, which fact once caused a Suffragette to mistake him for the War Minister. Luckily the Doctor was able to prove his identity to the lady, and thus another disturbance was avoided.

WHAT HE HAD MISSED.

Dr. Welldon has a pretty wit, and a complete collection of his humorous remarks would fill a good-sized volume. Once at a luncheon, given by the Lord Mayor of Manchester, the Dean sat next to Mr. Beerbohm Tree. "Well, Mr. Tree, what have you been doing to-doy?" he asked. "I went for a long motor ride this morning, and lost a bet," replied the famous actor. "Indeed," said the Dean; "and may I ask what the bet was?" "I made a bet that we would pass through four hundred different odours, and we only encountered three-hundred-and-ninety-nine." "Ah," replied Dr. Welldon promptly, "you missed the odour of sanctity."

AN EXCITING ADVENTURE.

In view of the present political situation in the Near East, a correspondent recalls the interesting fact that Prince Louis of Battenberg, whose squadron of battleships was recently sent to Turkish waters, once had an exciting adventure while staying in Bulgaria with his brother, Prince Alexander. Prince Alexander was then ruler of Bulgaria, and one night a band of ruffians broke into the palace and told Prince Alexander that he must choose between assassination and abdication on the spot. It was in no small measure due to Prince Louis' tact that a tragedy was averted, and some time afterwards he himself was offered the position of ruler of the country. But he preferred the risks of the sea to the risks of being a ruler, so he declined the honour with thanks.

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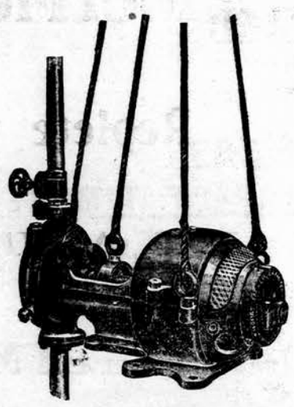

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OUR READERS INVITED TO CARRY OUT

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Have you ever heard of "hair drill"? No? Well, every hair of your head is a little soldier. The duty it shares with its more or less numerous fellows is that of maintaining the temperature of your brain at normal. Without a well trained head of hair your brain must become too hot in summer and too cold in winter, and you have headaches when the sun shines and colds in the head when the sun doesn't shine. This is considering the subject of your hair quite apart from the aspect of mere appearance, important as this is in itself.

"How can you drill your hair?"

Well, are you willing to try? Are you willing to test the drilling of your hair for one week, if it entails no more expense than the trivial amount of 3d.? "Yes," you say.

All right; now, will you just note that the present condition of your hair is either one or more of th following:

1. Dry.
2. Brittle.
3. Lustreless.
4. Losing Colour.
5. Falling.
6. Scurfy.
7. Greasy.
8. Slightly odorous.
9. Thin or Patchy.

If you can candidly admit that your hair does come under one or more of the foregoing descriptions, you certainly ought not to let slip this opportunity of so easily and so cheaply finding out what the right kind of care for your hair will do for you—you certainly ought to try one week's free test drill of your hair? Do you not think so?

The week's test will produce results that will open your eyes to the possibilities of proper hair drill.

The trial, short as it is, will yet show you—

That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.

That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.

That your hair need not be too lustreless or too shiny.

That it need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.

That it need not fall out when brushed or combed.

That it certainly need not be scurfy, greasy or odorous.

The one week's trial, for which the enterprising proprietors of the famous preparation Edward's "Harlene" are willing to send a sufficient supply to every reader of this paper, will also show another remarkable effect. It will show how important to the welfare of your brain is the condition of your hair, and before the end of the week you will revel in a sense of mental lightness and alertness. Your test will not be speculative in the slightest degree. The special free bottle of "Harlene" placed at your disposal for the purpose of the test is used by most of those members of Royalty and Society who are noted for beautiful hair.

The week's test is open to both sexes and all ages

Why not send to-day, and thus place yourself in a position to commence the week's trial at once.

A strong word of caution should be given against taking internal remedies, which will ruin the constitution, and cheap, worthless remedies which will ruin the hair.

HARLENE is stocked by all Chemists and Stores.

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Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special free bottle of "Harlene" necessary for one week's practical trial of this preparation as a "Hair Drill." Enclose 3 penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of Paper

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